The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

German Remonstrance Against the Catholic Party.

Antonelli Disavows all Responsibility For Its Action.

Gradual Depopulation of Ireland by Emigration.

Turkey and Greece Still at Loggerheads.

Some More Facts About the Corean Expedition.

Further Details of Indian Movements and Intentions.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Population of England, Wales and Ireland—Minister Schenck—The Italian Army—The Spanish Finance Minister—Austrian Foreign Relations—Greece and Turkey—A Roumanian Loan.

LONDON, June 21.—The census of England, Wales and Ireland is completed. The population of England and Wales is officially stated at about 22,700,000, and that of Ireland at about 5,400,000. The American Minister, Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, will present his credentials to the Queen on Friday.

FLORENCE, June 21.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved of all the articles of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

MADRID, June 21.—Despite his resignation, Señor MORET remains in the Cabinet until the close of the debate upon the Budget.

VIENNA, June 21.—In the Imperial Diet, yesterday, Count BEUST, in replying to a speech by M. GISKRA, said the relations of the Empire with the Western powers were excellent, and there was no reason to apprehend a collision with Russia. The newspaper statements that Russia had remonstrated against the internal reorganization of Austria were unfounded, and even if they had been true, would have received no attention at the hands of the Imperial Government. The results of the Conference upon the Euxine question were entirely satisfactory to the Government, and the prosperity of Austria and her authority among the nations were greatly increased because of her non-participation in a war upon this question. It is said that twenty-two Austrian Bishops have petitioned the Emperor in favor of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but it is added that they have received no answer.

ATHENS, June 21.—The refusal by the Sublime Porte to receive M. TRICOUPIS as Ambassador from Greece has caused great irritation against Turkey on the part of the journals and people of Athens. The Porte requests that M. RANGABE be retained as Greek Ambassador at Constantinople.

LONDON, June 21.—It has transpired that previous to the appointment of M. TRICOUPIS as Minister to Constantinople, the Greek Government inquired whether the selection would be agreeable to the Porte, and was answered in the negative.

BUCHAREST, June 21.—A Government loan of seventy or eighty millions of francs, secured by the property of the Crown of Roumania, is about to be put on the market. The Roumanian Senate has voted an address to the Crown.

A New Swiss Loan—The Catholic Party in Germany and Antonelli.

BERNE, June 1.—The Swiss Federal Council have asked the Assembly for an additional credit of 4,680,000 francs, to enable the Government to complete the armament of the republic.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the German Government complained to the Pope of the attitude of the Catholic party in the German Parliament, and Cardinal ANTONELLI in reply unequivocally disavowed all responsibility for, or sympathy with, the course pursued by that party in Parliament.

THE COREAN EXPEDITION.

A Dispatch from Admiral Rodgers Anterior to the Engagement—The Combined Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—By the arrival at San Francisco of the East Pacific Mail steamer from Shanghai and Yokohama, the Navy Department received nothing later concerning the Corean engagement. A dispatch, dated May 31, is, however, received from Admiral RODGERS, reporting his arrival in the *Colorado* at Nagasaki, Japan, the rendezvous for the Corean expedition. The flag-ship brought from Wo-sung, China, Minister LOW, his secretaries and suit, and was accompanied by the United States ships *Monocacy* and *Palos*. The *Alaska* and *Benicia*, from Yokohama, which complete the expeditionary fleet, were found at the rendezvous awaiting the flag-ship. Admiral RODGERS announced his intention to sail on the 16th directly to the west coast of Corea, off the Gavail River. He states that he had good French charts, but should not implicitly depend upon them. Regarding the prospects of the expedition, Admiral RODGERS says:

> "The anticipations vary very much as to the reception we shall probably meet. I will hope until the facts dispel hope that we shall meet with success. The time has come, I infer from what I learn, for the Coreans to make a treaty, and if we do not succeed now, some other Power or Powers will probably be more fortunate."

At Nagasaki, Admiral RODGERS found H. B. M. iron-clad *Ocean* and transport *Juno*, and the French corvettes *Duplex* and *Coetlogon*.

THE COAL MINES.

The Rabid Mules—A Welsh Funeral—Singular and Impressive Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 21.—The horses and mules bitten on Sunday at the Revere Shaft, by a mule supposed to be rabid, are still closely confined, but have as yet exhibited no signs of hydrophobia. The funeral of DAVID DAVIS, killed yesterday at Rugan Shaft, in Pittston, by a premature blast, took place this afternoon and was attended by about 1,500 people. The services were conducted in Welsh and were very impressive. The children of the deceased, eight in number, and all girls, were appropriately and tastefully dressed in white, and rode by themselves in an open carriage, drawn by eight white horses. One hundred little girls, also attired in white, were in attendance on foot.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman's Views on the Prospect of a War—The Force on the Frontier Equal to any Emergency—Outrages by Sioux in the North-west—The Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Gen. SHERMAN has returned from his extended tour of inspection throughout the West and South-west, and is in his office in the War Department today attending to an accumulated mass of correspondence and other business. The General is in excellent health, and expresses himself as much gratified with the result of his inspection. He has given particular attention to the condition of Indian affairs in the South-west, and considers the apprehensions felt in some quarters of a wide-spread and devastating Indian war along the Texan frontier, as in a great measure unfounded. In regard to the alleged threatening attitude of the Indians on the Tatum Reservation, Gen. SHERMAN says it is true they have recently manifested a restive and hostile disposition, and in case they do not observe their treaty obligations, the first one of which is to keep the peace, he will, as a matter of course, recommend the civil authorities to cease furnishing them with any supplies, and will then see that vigorous measures are employed to promptly repress and punish all raids and other outrages. Although these Indians number some 7,000, they cannot bring into the field more than 700 or 800 warriors, and the troops under command of Gen. REYNOLDS, in whom the people of the Department have entire confidence, and which is shared by Gen. SHERMAN, will, in the latter's opinion, prove adequate to the service required of them. The appropriation available will be used to the fullest extent, and the Secretary of War has today given orders for the immediate supply of 540 horses to remount the cavalry in Gen. REYNOLDS' Department. Congress having only appropriated a sufficient sum to purchase about 2,000 horses, the above number is all that can be spared for that section of the country. The General's view of the situation, on the whole, seems to be much more hopeful than many persons have heretofore supposed.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 21.—It is ascertained from the clerk of the steamer *Kountz*, who has just arrived from up river, that the Indians in the vicinity of Forts Berthold and Buford are still very troublesome. On the 10th inst. a herder named POSEY was attacked a mile from Berthold and badly wounded, receiving three bullets in the thigh. The Indians succeeded in driving off his entire herd of cattle, numbering twenty-five. A band of Sioux attacked a party of soldiers and wood-choppers on the 13th, three miles above Fort Stephenson. One soldier was shot, and is not expected to recover. The Indians ran off eight head of cattle belonging to Government agent MCCAULEY. Troops from Fort Stephenson are now on the trail of the marauding band. Much trouble is expected by the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad in running their line through the up-river country, as the Indians declare that they will not tolerate the construction of a road through their country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of a preliminary survey of the line.

Reports from the Commissioners—The Sioux Quiet—What the Chiefs Say.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who is now on a tour of inspection to the Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountains, telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, that he has just returned from Fort Laramie, where he has held a council with RED CLOUD and the other Sioux Chiefs. He found the bulk of the Sioux on the southern border of the North Fork of the Platte, where they have been for the last three months, contrary to the wishes of the Government, trading with the unlicensed white men of the border. Commissioner BRUNOT earnestly endeavored to induce RED CLOUD to move further north, 100 miles, to near the Rawhide Buttes, where the Commissioner promised him the annuity goods and rations should be distributed, and the agency established. The Sioux regard this as surrendering just 100 miles more of their country, and RED CLOUD said he would have great difficulty in persuading his people to move so far back. It is in accordance with the Treaty of 1867, and for this reason the Commissioner urges it, as well as to get the Sioux away from the whisky-traders. But RED CLOUD says now, as he said when here, that he did not understand the treaty, and would not have signed it if he had. RED CLOUD promised, however to go North and hold a conference with the Northern Chiefs, and report back to Mr. BRUNOT within two moons.

The threatened Indian war on the southern Indian plains is not much believed by the Board of Indian Commissioners in this city. Some slight trouble may be had with the Kiowas who have recently been raiding into Texas, and whose chief Gen. SHERMAN arrested. But the return of LITTLE RAVEN and his two companions Chiefs of the Arrapahoes, LITTLE ROBE and STONE CALF, the head Chiefs of the Cheyennes, with all their presents received from their friends on their visit to the East, and the large influence they wield over their energetic tribes, as well as over their neighbors, the Camanches and Kiowas, the Commissioners firmly believe will prevent any extensive outbreak in that part of the Indian country.

A Characteristic Democratic Scheme in New-Hampshire Frustrated.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—In the Senate, today, a bill authorizing Police Courts to issue naturalization papers was defeated by Senator SMITH, of District No. 10, who voted with the Republicans.

The Washington Olympics and the Philadelphia Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The return-game between the Olympics of Washington and the Athletics of this city was witnessed by three thousand people. The Athletics improved on yesterday's game with the Mutuals, the batting being free and heavy and the fielding faultless. The game terminated with a score of 10 to 2 in favor of the Athletics. The following is the score by innings:

Olympics............	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Athletics............	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0—10

The Beacon Park Races—Second Day.

BOSTON, June 21.—The second day of the June meeting of the Boston Trotting Association at Beacon Park, passed off finely, but with a decreased attendance.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third horse; for horses not over 4 years old. There were six entries, and four started.

SUMMARY.

R. F. Cumming's b. m. Idol Girl............	1	1	1
John E. Stewart's b. m. Juno............	2	2	2
Samuel Emerson's b. s. Joe Bowers............	3	3	3
W. H. Woodruff's s. m. Prudence............	dis.		

Time—2:50, 2:52¾, 2:54½.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,500; $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:35. There were eleven entries, and six trotted.

SUMMARY.

E. Tobey's s. m. Susie............	1	1	2	1
J. J. Bowen's br. m. Jennie............	5	3	1	3
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Sears............	3	6	3	2
E. C. White's ch. m. Fanny Fern............	4	2	4	4
G. W. Smalley's blk. g. Othello, formerly Black Crook............	2	4	5	6
E. K. Conklin's b. g. Andalusia............	6	5	6	5

Time—2:35, 2:34¾, 2:36½, 2:33½.

The third and fourth heats were somewhat irregular. The above is the judges' decision, though the horses did not come under the wire in the order named. *Susie* took first money, *Jennie* second and *Lady Sears* third. W. H. WOODRUFF'S s. m. *Gypsy* was withdrawn on account of lameness after drawing for position.

An extra purse of $2,000 is offered by the Association for Saturday, and the following have entered: *India-rubber Ben* and *Lady Franklin*, *Jesse Wales* and *Darkness*, *George Wilkes* and *Honest Allen*.

EGYPT.

Visit of Capt. Stevens, of the Guerriere—Courtesy of the Viceroy—Confederates Reconstructed in Egypt—Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Capt. STEVENS, of the United States steamer *Guerriere*, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Alexandria, Egypt, April 26. He says:

"I visited Cairo with my officers, and had an interview with the Khédive, who received us in one of his palaces with great distinction, extending to the party every facility to visit the numerous places of interest in that portion of Egypt. While there, I met many of the officers of the late Confederate Government, who took occasion to pay us every honor, and who seemed to be thoroughly reconstructed and proud of the nationality they once fought to destroy. At a very handsome banquet given by Americans in the service of the Khédive, the Minister of War was present, and, in honor of the occasion, proposed sentiments highly honorable to the United States. Extraordinary exertions are making to keep the coast in a complete state of defense."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is denied that packages of mutilated currency received at the Treasury are tampered with, as every package of currency received for redemption is delivered to a lady, who breaks the seal and counts the package in the presence of other clerks, who, in case of any discovery, are called upon to verify the count. The notes are then cut in two by machinery, each end being sent to different offices for recount. Any mistake discovered in either of the latter offices is at once traced by means of the name on the wrapper.

The Circuit Court in Washington, yesterday, heard the case of R. D. RUFFIN against RICHARD S. AYRE, for services in the campaign in which the defendant was returned Representative in Congress from the First District of Virginia. The original claim was $373, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $215.

The Austrian Delegation has voted 200,000 florins for the secret service. Count VON BEUST had asked for 60,000 more, because of the spread of the International Society. The Delegation approved of retaining the Austrian Ambassadors at Rome and Paris, after a lively debate.

An express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad collided with a freight train, near Washington, Mo., smashing both locomotives and the express and baggage cars. The fireman of the express was killed. The accident was caused by carelessness of a brakeman.

ALVAN ROUNDY, a shoe-dealer, in Portland, Me., was on Tuesday night knocked down, dangerously stabbed, and robbed of a gold watch and $100. The city authorities have offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the robbers.

In the New-Hampshire House yesterday the Committee on Election made a majority report unseating CONVERSE GAGE, (Republican,) of Sutton, on account of illegal voting. Mr. GAGE was elected by one majority.

Gen. VON GABLENZ has returned to Vienna with the reply of the Emperor WILLIAM to the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Cross of the Red Eagle was conferred on the General by the German Emperor.

The rector of Montego Bay, Jamaica, refuses to obey the Diocesan Council, and the Bishop has requested the authorities to remove him. The rector charges the Bishop before the Archbishop of Canterbury, with heresy.

The procession at Wheeling, West Va., yesterday, in honor of the Papal anniversary, was a grand affair, being fully three miles in length. A great number of ladies and children participated.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels has limited the time for the reception of inventions to the 24th inst., as none will be received during this session of the Board.

At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association, at Dover, Del., on Tuesday, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded to market reached 4,315,000 baskets.

JOSEPH E. VERILL, of Boston, was shot at and wounded by GEO. B. BARSTOW, on Tuesday night. The cause was an alleged criminality between VERILL and BARSTOW'S wife.

The inquest into the death of MCGUINNESS, who was killed at a picnic near Boston, has resulted in holding HENRY MILLER and FRANCIS GORDON as guilty.

Many friends of Rev. CHARLES CLEVELAND congratulated him yesterday at Boston on the occasion of the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birthday.

A letter from Gov. POTTS, of Montana, states that Hon. JAMES M. CAVANAUGH has been defeated for renomination as delegate to Congress from that Territory.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Treasury will commence paying the July interest, without rebate, on Monday next, at the several Sub-treasuries.

Gen. N. B. FORREST, Gen. GORDON ADAMS, and District-Attorney JACOBSON, of Mississippi, have been summoned to appear before the Kuklux Committee as witnesses.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil landed at Lisbon on Tuesday and met an enthusiastic reception. They go to Madrid today and soon afterward to London.

The jury in the McGehan murder case, at Cincinnati, being unable to agree upon a verdict, have asked to be discharged, but Judge POPE refuses to do so.

The first regular train crossed the great railroad bridge at Bellair, West Va., yesterday. The bridge was constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A fire occurred in the tannery and leather store of NICHOLAS SWARTOUT, in Catskill, N. Y., and spread to other buildings, causing a loss of $30,000.

The jury in the case of the United States against JOSEPH W. FRIZILL, late Collector of the Fourth Ohio District, have returned a verdict for $36,922.

The British Flying Squadron, consisting of the *Narcissus*, *Volage*, *Cadmus*, *Pleiades* and *Immortalite*, has sailed from Halifax for Gibraltar.

A concession has been granted to Col. LEVER, to enable him to establish a line of steamers to run along the coast from Matamoras to Sisal.

The *Official Gazette* of yesterday announces officially the elevation of the Earl DE GREY to the Marquisate of Ripon.

The trains of the North Weare (N. H.) Railroad will resume their regular trips into Manchester to-day.

The little ship *City of Ragusa*, from New-York, bound to Liverpool, was spoken (no date) in latitude 48°, longitude 32°.

The steam-ship *Collingwood*, from Liverpool, for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea, with all on board, thirty in number.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, it was observed as a public holiday.

Commodore M. F. MAURY, of Virginia, has been elected President of the University of Alabama, and will accept.

O. F. BROWN, a brakeman, aged nineteen, died in the Boston Hospital yesterday from injuries received on the Grand Junction Railroad.

The officers and delegates of the National Musical Congress at Boston visited several of the public schools yesterday.

The case of Ex-Congressman BOWEN is still before the Bureau of Justice, no action having been taken on the petition for pardon.

A hurricane has destroyed the cotton crop around Banda, in the district of Surat, India. The loss is estimated at half a million sterling.

The town of Damack, on the north coast of the Island of Java, has been destroyed by fire.

A large number of visitors arrived at Long Branch last evening to witness the New-York yacht regatta today.

The argument in the Ware case, in Trenton, N. J., began yesterday before the Court of Errors.

In the New-Hampshire House yesterday a bill was passed to extend the Manchester and Claremont Railroad.

Gov. WOODS left Salt Lake City on Tuesday for the East for the purpose, it is rumored, of consulting with President GRANT.

The President has recognized LA CATHAU DE LA FOREST as Consul-General at New-York.

The Episcopal Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, Canada, is now in session there.

The wheat crop of Delaware, now nearly harvested, is pronounced the best for years.

Gov. BUSTAMONTE, of the District of Mexico, is dead.

Order has been restored in Brussels.

WASHINGTON.

New Evidence of the Intelligent Progress of the Japanese.

An Effort to Introduce Agriculture Among the Semi-Barbarous Portions of the Empire—The Central Railroad Tax—The Civil Service Commission—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Japanese Commission, of which mention was made in a recent dispatch, has a different purpose from the one then suggested. What are known as the Northern Islands of Japan, including the Island of Jezo and half of Saghalien—the other half of which belongs to Russia—are inhabited by a race called the Ainos, a very interesting race to ethnologists, said to be the aboriginal settlers of all the Japanese islands. Striking affinities have been discovered between their language and the Sanscrit, and by many they are believed to belong to the Arion race and not the Asiatic. Some of them live in Corea, the scene of the recent naval action. They live almost exclusively by fishing, and, compared with the Japanese, are far less advanced in civilization. It is proposed now by the Japanese to teach these Ainos agriculture and the technic arts, or at least to try to teach them. The Commission will consist of a half dozen persons, perhaps, and its first work will be to make an examination of Jezo, and report on the character and capacity of its soil for agricultural productions. Mr. HENRY S. POOLE is engaged in collecting all kinds of information here for the Japanese. He is, for instance, endeavoring to collect catalogues and circulars of manufacturing companies, as far as he can obtain addresses to which to make application. He will leave for Japan in the latter part of the Summer, whether the rest of the Commission is arranged or not.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

The New-York Central case having gone against the road sharply, there is an attempt now made to prejudice the country against the officers who have tried to collect the tax, by throwing the suspicion of corrupt transactions on them. How this will succeed, and who will be damaged by it, will be clearer by and by. The circulation of rumors afloat here, by whatever agency, will do no good, and is certain to do injustice to somebody. They do not touch the integrity of any high officers, and it is a suspicious circumstance for their truth that they were started in New-York and not here.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The hearing of the application of MCGARRAHAN for a restoration of his record was not reached in the Interior Department today, but it may be taken up to-morrow. The decision will not be made at present, and not much importance is attached to the present hearing, as it does not bear on the final decision of the case.

ARE NARROW-GAUGE ROADS FIRST CLASS?

The question of whether narrow-gauge railroads are first-class railroads within the meaning of the law, is likely to arise soon in the Interior Department, on account of some companies which have obtained land grants desiring to build narrow instead of ordinary gauge roads, if the grants can be secured by them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has accepted his appointment on the Civil Service Commission. Nothing has been heard from Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, nor Mr. WALKER, of Georgia, but it is supposed they would have declined before now if they intended to at all. The Commission is to convene a week from today.

THE STEAM INSPECTORS.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors are not yet able to foresee the time when they can adjourn. The committees to which different portions of the new law were referred are not yet ready to report, and as there are a large number of them, it is not unlikely the Board may be here the greater part of July.

WHEN THE NEXT COREAN NEWS MAY BE EXPECTED.

The recent dispatch to the Navy Department regarding the Corean expedition, was sent by telegraph from Hong Kong, China, and cost the Government a large sum of money. The next news is expected by the next regular mail from China, by the way of San Francisco, which will arrive in about a month.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday—A Great Crowd at Poughkeepsie—Resolutions by the Board.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

Commencement Day at Vassar is emphatically the most important day of the year at this place. The hotels were crowded yesterday, but this morning's trains from both the North and South brought an additional influx of visitors. The disgust evinced by the landlords of some of the smaller hotels in thus having, for the first time in the year, to turn away lodgers, would have been amusing to any one but a disappointed room-seeker; but as the greater proportion of the scholars and their friends leave to-night for their homes, the discomfort will be but temporary. The Commencement exercises were held at the College Chapel, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the platform were quite a number of the members of the Faculty, besides leading teachers from all parts of the country. The Senior and Junior Classes occupied the main body of the hall; the former of whom were dressed completely in white. It was a noticeable fact that among all the young ladies there was not a single attempt at over-display in dress which generally mars entertainments of this kind. A certain degree of extra care is pardonable, as is often found on similar occasions among the sterner sex. The order of exercises was as follows:

Organ Voluntary.
Prayer.
Oratio Salutatoria..Emma Lucinda Hawks, Rochester
Theory Before Progress.
Marie Otheman Glover, Brooklyn
The Virtue of Discontent.
Fannie Zerviah Lovell, Climax, Mich
Jupiter Symphony—First movement............Mozart
Misses Hopper, Esty, Adams, House.
La Tendance Révolutionaire en France.
A French Essay—Mary Clinton, Springfield, Ill.
The Fallen Nation.........Mary Shelton Nicoll, Islip
The Sacrilege of the Age..Susan Raymond, Brooklyn
Polonaise—Opus 53............Chopin
Miss Sanford.
Vaterlandsliebe—A German Essay.
Emma Howell Garnsey, South Ballston.
The Culture of Thought. Amelia Wilkus Esty, Ithaca
Waiting for the Tide—A Poem.
Sarah Preston Monks, Cold Spring
The Limits of Growth—Valedictory.
Ellen Minot Folsom, Concord, Mass
Grand Duo—Chacone............Raff
Misses Hopper and Raymond.

The essays were, all of them, admirably written and delivered, and several might lay claim to a considerable amount of literary skill, justifying, thereby, the intention of the writers in adopting in the future a literary life.

The Baccalaureate degree was then given to the twenty-one members of the Graduating Class, whose names have already been published, after which the President, Dr. RAYMOND, said that the members of the Alumni were anxious that the degree of Master should be bestowed on deserving past-graduates, and in a late meeting of the Board, having the matter under consideration, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That graduates who shall have pursued a two years' course of study, submitted to and approved by the Faculty, shall have passed satisfactorily a thorough examination in the same, and shall have presented a commendable dissertation on some literary or scientific subject, shall be entitled to the Master's degree.

Resolved, That candidates for the Master's Degree present themselves for examination on the Wednesday preceding Commencement, and send in their dissertation three weeks before Commencement.

Resolved, That graduates of Vassar College who pursue studies as resident graduates, in preparing themselves for the examination presented to candidates for the degree of *Artium Magistum*, be exempt from the payment of the regular fee for tuition.

The doxology was then sung, and the exercises concluded. The College is fast increasing in popularity, and the new Freshman Class promises to be larger than any class that has hitherto entered. With its steady growth the scholarship is also being improved, and in a short time will be equal to that of any university in the country.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday—Prizes Awarded and Degrees Conferred.

Yesterday was the gala day of the year at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. The College has grown with the city until it has become part of it, and so many of the Alumni of the institution belong to the city, that the College and its success have almost a personal interest for the citizens. With the townspeople as with the students and Faculty, Commencement is looked forward to as the day of most interest in the year. Rutgers is, unlike Princeton and many other colleges, independent of the larger cities. Philadelphia and New-York send their style to Princeton Commencement; at Rutgers the same familiar faces may be seen, year after year, varied only by those of the particular friends of the members of each succeeding class. Scarcely will a more brilliant audience, however, be seen than that which yesterday graced the graduating exercises of the class of 1871. The day was one of the happiest of June days.

A number of things combined to make this year and its exercises of more than ordinary interest to the friends of the College. With its one hundredth year, the institution seems to have taken a fresh start. At its centennial celebration an attempt was made to endow the College better, and with Mrs. KIRKPATRICK's bequest of $50,000, about $160,000 have been secured to the institution within the year. The erection of a geological hall, long needed, has been commenced. It was the intention to build the first story of stone and the other two of brick, the intention being as far as possible to economize. Yesterday Gov. RANDOLPH proposed that sufficient money be subscribed to erect the whole building with stone, and promised as his share to give $1,000. Other sums were subscribed, and the change in plan will be immediately carried out.

At 9½ o'clock A. M. the students, by classes, preceded by the members of the Faculty and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, formed in procession in the College Campus, and marched to the First Reformed Church, where the Commencement exercises took place. The church which, with the vestibule, was crowded to excess, was tastefully adorned, and with the Faculty, and graduating classes in their silk gowns, presented a pleasing appearance. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR. There were twenty-five names upon the programme, but only nineteen speeches were made. There were sixteen graduates in the Literary Department, and nine in the Scientific Department. The following are the names of the speakers, with their order and subjects: Ezra D. Delameter, Hudson, N. Y., Latin Salutatory; W. P. Voorhees, New-Brunswick, N. J., English Salutatory; W. H. Lawrence, Trenton, N. J., Philosophical Oration; Jas. E. Graham, Berne, N. Y., "Character and Effect of Monopoly;" E. B. Williamson, Newark, "The Scientific Way;" Geo. Berdine, New-Brunswick, "What Next?" J. C. Garrettson, New-Brunswick, "Self Culture;" R. C. Oakley, Rahway, N. J., "New-Jersey;" J. A. Miller, Newark, "Memory;" Geo. E. Pace, Millstone, N. J., "Truth and Error;" Wm. S. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y., "Effort;" J. H. Wyckoff, New-Brunswick, "Knowledge the Matter of Admiration;" Andrew Hageman, Readington, "A Fast Age;" J. N. Conklin, New-Vernon, "The Sphere of Science;" Joseph Fischer, New-Brunswick, "The Living Idea;" N. N. Todd, Whitehouse, "Curiosity;" S. G. Gano, Centreville, N. J., "Action;" Haley Fisk, New-Brunswick, "The Lesson of the Paris Commune." After the delivery of the addresses, many of which were received with applause and all with bouquets, the following prizes were awarded: Senior prizes—Brodhead prize, for classics, W. P. Voorhees; Suydam prize, for natural science, R. C. Oakley; Suydam prize, for composition, J. W. Couplin; Bradley Prize for mathematics, N. N. Todd; First Scientific Class Prizes—Cook prize in mineralogy, J. K. Barton; Murray prizes for best theses: first, J. G. Gano; second, J. A. Miller; Junior prize—Schermerborn prize in composition, B. C. Miller; Sophomore prizes—Smith prizes in declamation: first, F. E. Allen; second, M. M. Ball. Seminary prize—Van Doren Prize for best essay on "Missions." After the award of prizes the degrees in course were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts: George Berdine, J. W. Conklin, E. D. Delameter, Jos. Fischer, Haley Fisk, J. L. Garrettsen, J. E. Graham, Andrew Hogeman, W. H. Lawrence, R. C. Oakley, G. E. Pace, W. N. Todd, C. F. Van Inwegen, W. P. Voorhees, E. B. Williamson, and J. H. Wyckoff. Bachelor of Sciences—J. K. Barton, S. G. Gano, W. S. Lasher, C. W. Merritt, J. A. Miller, C. L. Pruyn, O. P. Tiffany, Joseph Ward, and S. E. Weir.

The in-course degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on eight past graduates of the College, most of them being members of the class of 1868. The honorary degrees were then conferred—Doctor of Divinity on Prof. Fischer, of New-Brunswick; Shadrock L. Bowman, Professor of Hebrew at Dickinson College; Rev. J. H. Duryea, of Paterson, and Rev. A. P. Pierce, of Brooklyn. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Joseph Kargé, the Professor of Modern Languages at the College of New-Jersey, Princeton. The degree of Doctor of Music, the first degree of the kind which this College has ever conferred, was given to Mr. Chester D. Hartrauft, of New-Brunswick, the Director of the Beethoven Society. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Alex. T. Godwin, of Utica, N. Y. The Master's oration was then delivered by VAN RENSELLAER WESTON, of New-Brunswick, of the Class of 1868. The exercises were concluded by the valedictory by Mr. P. F. VAN INWEGEN, of Port Jervis, N. Y., followed with the benediction. Grafulla's Band furnished the music throughout. A collation was served, of which the alumni and others partook. Over fifty gentlemen have been examined already for admission to the next Freshman Class, which, it is believed, will be the largest that has ever entered Rutgers College.

The Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, Penn., June 21.—The thirty-sixth annual Commencement of Lafayette College took place today. The Graduating Class numbers thirty-six. Mr. H. B. KING took the Latin Salutatory prize, and Mr. W. B. OWEN delivered the Valedictory. He also took the Fowler prize in English and philology. The prize for mathematics was awarded to Mr. J. I. GOOD, and the prize for astronomy was won by Mr. J. C. CRAWFORD. President CATTELL announced that Mr. R. H. BRYAN, who had received this prize last year, had just been appointed astronomer to the North Pole expedition. Mr. EDWARD WELLES and Dr. HENRY RACE received the degree of A. M. President BRAKELY, of Bordentown; J. F. SEILER, of Harrisburg, and A. HENRY BARNES, of Philadelphia, the degree of Ph. D. President HAYS, of Washington College; Rev. C. S. DUNNING, S. A. MUTCHMORE, J. BELLEVILLE and ROGER OWEN, the degree of D. D. At the Commencement dinner, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK presided. Prof. COFFIN, who has just completed his twenty-fifth year in the Faculty, was presented by the students with a chronometer watch, and by others with a silver set. The President's reception in the evening was numerously attended.

Ancient Order of Foresters—Convention in This City.

A Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters commenced its session at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon. The institution was founded at Knaresborough Castle, in October, 1745, under the title of "Royal Foresters." In the year 1834, at a general convention held at Rochdale, the name was changed to "Ancient Order of Foresters." The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock, by MARTIN CANTLON, District Chief Ranger, who presided. Mr. NATHAN S. LEVY, the District Secretary, performed the duties of that office. The other officers were HERMAN LOWENTHAL, District Sub-Chief Ranger, and PHILIP BENJAMIN, District Treasurer. The object of the Convention is to form a code of laws for the guidance of forestry on this continent, and the transaction of such other business as was conducive to the welfare of the Order.

Delegates were present from courts in Melrose and New-York City, Westfield, Mass., Scranton, Pittsburg, Pittston, Minersville, Yatesville, Mahony City, Penn., Middleport, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Clifton, West Va., Court Sons of Israel and Court Earl de Grey, London, England. Around the hall were the emblems of the various courts, and at the platform was a large banner bearing the inscription, "Unitas, Benevolentia et Concordia."

The District Chief Ranger, MARTIN CANTLON, delivered an address of over an hour's duration, giving the condition of the organization, and various statistics. He said there were 376,663 members in good standing throughout the Order; 7,671 honorary members, and 12,282 juvenile Foresters; that the Order had a capital of $6,374,675 in gold. The returns from New-York and Brooklyn show that in this united district there are 16 courts, 894 financial members, 19 honorary members, and a capital of $6,550. The first court was started in this country, by CHARLES BUSHER, ALFRED EWER and DANIEL LAMBERT, who introduced the Order into this country in June, 1864. In Great Britain five life-boats have been established by the voluntary contributions of the members, and placed off the coast, and it is proposed that subscriptions be raised for that purpose in this country. An asylum or hall is also proposed to be built in the vicinity of New-York. Reports of a satisfactory character in relation to the progress of the various courts represented were received and discussed. The Convention then adjourned to reassemble today.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, June 21, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind.....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.99	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore........	30.17	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston........	30.07	57	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo........	30.07	62	N.E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	81	S.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.49	57	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago........	30.07	63	S.E.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Cincinnati........	30.15	71	N.W.	Light.	Hazy.
Cleveland........	30.16	59	S.E.	Light.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah..	29.44	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich....	30.08	60	E.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Indianapolis....	30.06	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville........	30.04	74	N.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.01	78	S.W.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Memphis........	30.04	81	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee........	30.11	57	N.E.	Light.	Threat'g
Mobile........	30.06	76	N.	Light.	Cloudy.
Nashville........	30.12	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London....	30.10	58	N.	Light.	Clear.
New-Orleans....	30.08	77	N.E.	Light.	Clear.
New-York........	30.13	64	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk........	30.15	68	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Omaha........	29.73	81	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego........	30.06	55	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Philadelphia....	30.15	68	....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg........	30.23	70	S.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, Me....	30.06	53	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.10	55	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
San Francisco..	29.96	53	S.W.	Brisk.	Foggy.
Savannah, Ga....	30.02	79	S.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo....	30.03	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn..	29.98	57	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio....	30.13	62	S.	Light.	Fair.
Washington....	30.14	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington....	30.07	81	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg........	30.12	69	N.E.	Light.	Clear.
Cape May........	30.13	63	S.E.	Light.	Fair.
Burlington........	30.30	53	N.E.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill........	30.06	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba........	30.01	59	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Marquette........	29.97	61	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven....	30.10	65	....	Calm.	Lt. rain.
Galveston........	30.12	83	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport........	30.04	70	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Leavenworth....	30.00	78	S.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 22—1 A. M.—The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The barometer has generally fallen north and west of the Ohio. It has remained stationary or slightly fallen on the Gulf and in the South Atlantic States. It has risen decidedly in the Middle and Eastern States. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States, and is elsewhere stationary. North-westerly winds have continued on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. South-westerly winds are now reported from Michigan, westward, where threatening weather with occasional light rains began on Wednesday evening. Local rains have been experienced in Virginia, Tennessee, and in Northern Florida, but partially cloudy and clear weather now prevails over most of the country.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall with cloudy weather and light rains on Thursday on the Lakes. Rising barometer with clear weather is probable for the Eastern States, and cloudy weather with light winds in the Southern and Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	60	68	74	76	74
Stand of bar. in in...	30.02	..	30.09	..	30.10

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 66

Trotting at Fleetwood.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty as to the state of the track at Fleetwood, yesterday, there was quite a large attendance. The first event of the day was a sweepstakes of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The second event was a match for $1,000, JIM BROWN'S road-team, *Dandy Jim* and *Edwin Forrest*, against time. The mile was to be trotted to wagon in 2:50.

The results were as follows:

SWEEPSTAKES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, June 21, 1871.—Stakes of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake............	1	1	1
P. Fleming's b. g. Honest Tom............	2	2	5
Thos. Trimble's gr. g. Grey Eagle............	3	3	3
M. Roden's s. g. Sorrel Dan............	5	4	2
Dan. Mace's blk. g. Black Hawk............	4	5	4

Time—2:50, 2:48½, 2:53½.

TIME RACE.

J. Brown's road-team Dandy Jim and Edwin Forrest............	0	0	0

Time—2:58½, 2:57, 2:51.

The South and the New Departure—The Republican Party Preferable.

From the Albany (Ga.) News, June 16.

The departure of the Northern Democracy from the true faith of the party should inspire the South with a lofty sense of self-respect and a profound regard for her own peace and material interests. The tone of the Northern Press toward Mr. DAVIS, and through him toward the people of the South, is ample testimony that the Democrats of the North have no more love for us than have the Republicans, and should remind us of their villainous deception, duplicity and treachery in 1860–61.

About the only difference between a modern Northern Democrat, with the new-departure shell on his back, and a Northern Republican, is the difference between ins and outs, or tweedledum and tweedledee.

Therefore, we hold that it is the duty of the South to stand firm by the faith of their fathers, adhere immovably to the principle of republican government and constitutional liberty, and say nothing till the two factions at the North have aligned for battle and sounded the advance.

As between two opposing factions who are struggling for power and plunder only, and not for the preservation of the Government or the liberties of the people, and with neither of whom we can agree, it may be wise in us to cast our lot with the most powerful and seek safety even in the tents of the wicked.

We do not mean to turn Republican, but we mean to say that we have no friends at the North except for the strength we carry into the contest for the loaves and fishes; that we believe the Democrats of the North are as corrupt as the Republicans of the North, and that when both factions at the North stand upon the same platform, as now indicated, it is a matter of no consequence to us which faction goes into power. We can only hope for peace by voting with the winners.

The "Cow Boys" of 1871.

From the Troy Times, June 19.

It is not an easy thing for any man to explain why he is to be counted as a Republican while he draws his rations from Tammany. In the revolutionary period there was a class of men who infested West Chester and the country thereabouts, who belonged to neither side, but preyed upon the country and both combatants. They were called "cow boys." They seem to have some descendants in New-York City now, who are political "cow boys;" for they belong to neither side, and gouge both with greedy audacity. This class of political bummers is abhorrent to honest men who have pronounced political sentiments, no matter to which party they are attached. Certainly no Republican has any business to have a political connection or association with Tammany politicians. The latter now control the Democracy of the State. They are the thorough opponents of the Republican Party. The Republican who consorts with them and holds office under them is liable to the grave suspicion of infidelity to his own party, and that his pretense of allegiance to it is only the thin cloak under which he serves his real Tammany master. A Tammany Republican is not one to be trusted, without watching. We have so much confidence in the sense and pluck of the great body of the Republican Party in the State as to believe that they will put their feet on the "cow boys," who are first for themselves and next for the politicians who can help them. Just at present they serve Tammany and get their pay for it.

THE FRENCH SITUATION

President Thiers' Speech on the Condition of France.

The Expenses of the War and How to Pay Them.

Escape of Pyat to London as a Bavarian Officer.

The Courts Martial Not to Sit Before the Elections.

Orleanist Candidates Insulted by a Bordeaux Mob.

Telegraphic Restoration Progressing Throughout the Country.

Accession to the Republican Press Union—The Society for Aiding the Wounded—The Rochefort Trial—A Strasbourg Manufactory Transferred to Dijon.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Avenir National* and *Nation Louveraine* have joined the union of the Republican Press. Minister FAVRE, in a circular to the representatives of France abroad, expresses the profound gratitude of the Government for the services rendered by Count HAVIGNY, President of the Society for Aid to the Wounded. President THIERS refuses to permit the reappearance of the *Peuple Francais*, one of the journals suppressed by the Government before the insurrection. The trial of HENRI ROCHEFORT will commence on Monday next, and the trials of ROSSEL and LULLIER will immediately follow. The Court-martial before which these cases come for trial will sit in the Palace of Justice at Versailles. The Strasbourg tobacco manufactory has been transferred to Dijon.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The Assembly have adopted a resolution in favor of granting lands in Algeria to refugees from Alsace and Lorraine.

President Thiers on the French Situation—The French Protectorate of Rome—Arrests—The Loan in Berlin.

LONDON, June 21.—The speech delivered by President THIERS in the French Assembly yesterday, denounced the policy of NAPOLEON as absurd, and the real cause of the disasters which had befallen France. The course pursued by M. GAMBETTA was excusable, though peace ought to have been made with Germany when success on the part of the Army of the Loire became hopeless. It was, said M. THIERS, necessary to pay the German indemnity quickly, still he was not in favor of the levying of an income tax or the re-establishment of measures of a prohibitory character, but would simply re-establish a few taxes which would provide the money necessary to meet the demands upon the country. "France," concluded the President, "should and will derive many advantages from her misfortunes." A letter from the Archbishop of Austria and Bishop of Arras to the Assembly, demanding the resumption of the French protection of Rome, has been presented to that body. A number of arrests have been made at Marseilles, for connection with the International Society. Among the recent arrests are those of MM. JANVIER and DELAMOTTE. The *Indépendance Belge* announces that a Bonapartist Congress will soon be held at Brussels, to be presided over by M. ROUHER.

PARIS, June 21.—The journals today all discuss the approaching elections for the Assembly. The *Siècle* condems the re-establishment of a monarchy. Numerous arrests have been made in La Villette. A letter from M. THIERS congratulates ALEXANDER DUMAS upon the article recently written by him for the Press, in favor of the continuance of the Republic. The *Figaro* has been seized at St. Denis.

BERLIN, June 21.—The French loan is popular here, and arrangements have already been made for the taking of a large portion of it by German capitalists.

Reception of Thiers' Speech—A Sinking Fund—Reported Escape of Pyat to London—Box in Public Places for Contributions to Pay the Indemnity—The Canvass at Bordeaux.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The speech of M. THIERS has produced an excellent impression in consequence of the clearness of his financial statement and the announcement that 200,000,000 of francs would be set apart annually for the sinking fund. It is anticipated that the French loan will be a complete success. The French postal service has been entirely re-established. While the telegraphic service has not yet been restored, telegrams relative to the loan are accepted in part at the Treasury Office, and transferred to the Palace d'Industrie. The Courts-martial will not, it is now believed, meet before the election. M. MARET, formerly editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*, has been arrested. The manifesto of the Republican Left contains fifty signatures, including that of M. BARTHELEMY SAINT HILAIRE. The *Gaulois* says M. PYAT is in London, and that he made his escape from Paris by means of the passport of a Bavarian officer. It is proposed to have boxes inscribed "For the deliverance of the country" placed in all the mairies, churches, stations and theatres, the contributions thereto to be devoted to the payment of the war indemnity. The galleries of the Museum of the Louvre will be opened next Sunday. A dispatch from Bordeaux says the Conservatives have presented as their candidates for the Assembly MM. MONTESQUIOU, RENAN and ZESEKE, Legitimists, and Gen. MERAU and M. GALOIS, Orleanists. MM. JEROME-DAVID and BONVILLE were insulted by a mob, but fortunately sustained no injuries.

The President at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 21.—President GRANT and wife left this morning on a visit to Mr. CORBIN, at Elizabeth, and will return on Friday morning to their cottage. On Saturday the President and family will review the regatta for Wallack's Cup from the Continental Hotel, which sails from Sandy Hook to a stake-boat anchored off here. The course will be sailed twice over.

ILLINOIS.

Trouble in Chicago About the Sunday Liquor Law—The State Legislature—The State-House and Park Bills Passed—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

The excitement relative to the Sunday Liquor law still continues. The liquor-sellers are holding ward meetings and appointing committees to see to the business, and the whole fraternity appear to be deeply moved. It is a combination of the German element against the Sabbath and other religious institutions of the country. The lager-beer interest, which looks for its greatest profits on a day of idleness and dissipation, is also active in the struggle. Whether the moral and religious faction of the people will tamely submit to these encroachments of Communism, remains to be seen. A deep feeling has already been aroused by the movement to overthrow the religious institutions of the country and introduce the objectionable manners and customs of the old world. Some of the daily papers think they see a political purpose in the movement, as Col. JASSEN, a recently-removed Federal official, is at the head of it. But, I think it is no further political than that the leaders wish to make use of the German vote for their own advancement, and take this method to accomplish their ends—believing that for lager the Germans are ready to abandon all principle or partisanship. It is evident that the end is not yet, but that the questions involved in the controversy will enter largely into our next election.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The Legislature is about winding up the extra session. The State-house Appropriation bill has become a law, and the *quid pro quo*, our Park bills, have passed; the members have voted their own pay, so there is nothing more to be done. The Chicago session in the Fall has not been interfered with. Talking of Park bills reminds me of what a gentleman told me this morning, relative to the great rise in real estate values which has taken place in the vicinity of the parks. He was the owner of two hundred acres of land, for which he paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre. It was all taken for the South Park, and the Commissioners offer him fifteen hundred dollars per acre, (three hundred thousand dollars for the tract,) and he thinks this not enough! It is true, it was twenty years ago when he purchased it, but the main rise has been within the past three years. Another gentleman—Rev. LUTHER STONE—in a mood of liberality, about six years ago, sold twenty acres of land in the southern part of the city, to raise $6,000 to purchase for the Baptists a college site and building at Des Moines, Iowa. That property is now valued at nearly $200,000. But our citizens will find that with the heavy expenditures for commissions and commissioners, and for the improvement of the several thousand acres which have been taken for parks and boulevards, that they have an expensive job on hand. Ten millions of dollars will disappear before all the contemplated improvements are made.

THE BUGS.

The farmers are still fearing the devastation of their crops by the seventeen year locusts, which are making their appearance in still larger numbers than when I wrote last week, and in many more localities. These and the potato bugs will do an immense amount of damage; but the latter are not as bad as they threatened to be in the early part of the season. But if the locusts swarm out, as it is anticipated, there is no predicting the extent of their ravages, for they usually attack all sorts of vegetation, irrespective of quality. The fruit trees, even, are often devastated by them, by being entirely stript of their foliage. In the central and southern part of the State the wheat harvest has been gathered in, and so is out of the way of the destroyers. But the chintz bug has destroyed many fields of wheat in the northern part of the State.

A CHURCH READING-ROOM.

The Michigan-avenue Baptist Church recently erected a new house of worship at a cost of about $175,000. Of course, it has all the "modern improvements," including an excellent musical chime, consisting of seventeen bells, besides one of the ablest preachers in the city, Dr. J. B. THOMAS. But it has another feature which is a new and valuable one. A suite of rooms in the second story of one of the wings has been set apart for a public library and reading-room. It has been beautifully fitted up with elegant furniture, carpets, &c., and made as attractive as possible. A nucleus of a library, consisting of over a thousand volumes, has already been gathered, and numerous periodicals are on file. The enterprise has been taken charge of by an organization outside the church, of which Rev. C. E. CHEENEY is President. The inhabitants of the southern part of the city, in which the church is located, have taken a lively interest in the enterprise, and it is an assured success. As a resort for young men it will prove invaluable, and it is already largely patronized.

I find, on inquiry, that the deepened canal, which is to drain Lake Michigan into the Mississippi, is much nearer completion than I supposed. It is now said that water will be let in on the Fourth of July. Navigation is to be suspended so as to allow of the removal of two locks, which are rendered unnecessary by the lowering of the grade of the bottom of the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city has just completed a new Bridewell, or House of Correction, as it is to be called, at an expense of about $325,000. It is, consequently, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. It is comprised of a main building and two wings. In the south wing are 288 cells for men, and, in the other, two hundred for women. It is easy enough to fill them, as our twenty-three hundred saloons turn out customers for these institutions quite rapidly. Ninety-one prisoners were arraigned in our Criminal Court this morning, the product of the labor of the Grand Jury, which has just closed its session for June. A large portion of these are candidates for the House of Correction, although the number charged with murder, burglary, and other high crimes, is not small. Our literary institutions have commenced the bestowal of their annual shower of titles. Rev. J. B. JACKSON, of this city—a man, by the way, in all respects worthy of it—has been made D. D. by Shurtleff College, as has also Rev. C. E. HEWITT, of Blomington. We have a curiosity from the Pacific coast in town. It is the celebrated car "Siempre Viva," whose progress eastward has been duly heralded by the telegraph. It is indeed a curious and elegant piece of workmanship, and has been visited by large numbers. It is to remain here two or three days. Suicides are quite fashionable and frequent in this city just now. There have been eight within two weeks, and the mania seems to be increasing. The Fourth of July is to be "improved" pretty extensively in the West this year. We hear of projected celebrations in all quarters. The Stars and Stripes will be thrown to the breeze, and the American eagle will be spread to his largest possible capacity. The ladies of our most beautiful and attractive suburb, Evanston, are to have a grand celebration, and at the same time lay the corner-stone of a Woman's College. By the way, I see that the *Independent* and other papers are endeavoring to make Mrs. A. H. HOGE Post-*master* of Evanston, on the strength of her war record. It is true, Mrs. HOGE is a capable woman, and was quite active in the service of the Sanitary Commission, for which she received a large salary, large perquisites, and any amount of glory at the hands of the reporters. She did the light work of traveling and holding meetings, and got her pay for it, while other women worked night and day at the Soldiers' Home, at the Soldiers' Rest, and in the hospitals, for months and years, gratuitously, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of patriotic duty done.

The weather is cool again. Our evenings for the past week have been more like those of September than of June. But they are enjoyable. Business is reported rather dull, and money is quoted lower than for some time past. There seems to be a surplus with lenders just now, and the two and three per cent.-a-month people have retired to private life. The banks even fail to keep up the traditional ten per cent., and have been known to lend at eight, which is a thing beyond the memory of many in Chicago.

FLORIDA.

Its Agricultural Prospects—Condition of the People—Progress of the Blacks—Cotton, Cane and Fruit Culture—New System in Farming—Wonderful Springs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEOLA, Fla., Saturday, June 10, 1870.

I have noticed reports from nearly all sections of the South of the poor prospects of the growing crops, and of its impoverished condition generally. One section is hindered by an unusually late Spring, another is damaged by a severe drouth, while a third is swept by freshets and overflows. I am glad that I can say that none of these hindrances are felt in Florida. Our seasons thus far have been unusually fine, and a gradual thrift in agriculture is everywhere noticeable. During the year 1867-8, immense quantities of grain, hay, and bacon were imported into this country. Our farmers, both great and small, had been exulted beyond sound judgment by the tremendous yield in cotton the previous year—1866—and they determined to stake their all in its production the following year, and grow rich from a single crop. But "man proposes, God disposes," and in this case He willed otherwise. That scourge to most Southern States—the cotton caterpillar—thwarted their extravagant speculations, and for a time did an incalculable injury to the agricultural interests of the State, and brought ruin and want to many a household.

But little grain had been sown the previous year, and nearly every acre of tillable land had been given up to cotton, hence the ravages of the caterpillars on this staple left our people distressingly poor. Their sufferings were increased by the introduction of 1,500 empty-handed laborers from South Carolina, who were wholly dependent upon the farmers for sustenance. It naturally followed that large quantities of forage and provisions had to be imported by our sanguine planters, and at great cost, owing partly to the high rates of freights prevailing at that time, and also because these supplies had to be hauled long distances, over bad roads, in the midst of the plowing season. Breadstuffs became exceedingly scarce and dear, corn alone reaching at times to three dollars per bushel. But what do we see today? Instead of importing, our farmers are exporting not only cotton, sugar and syrup, but grain and other products. I heard a moderate farmer say a day or two since, that he had 500 bushels of corn, which he would sell for thirty cents per bushel, and that many others in his neighborhood would sell at similar figures. Yet this is not all. The cotton crop of last year is said to have been as great as any ever grown before in the history of this State, with a single exception, perhaps—the noted yield of 1860, and which will scarcely ever be realized again. Others may cant as they please, but the facts and figures show that Florida, at least, has not become a howling waste since freedom.

It was but reasonable to expect that serious drawbacks would follow in the sudden change in our system of labor—from slave to free—but that change will, in time, work for the best.

Defeat is sometimes better than victory. Hence these destructive caterpillers will in time prove a true blessing to our people. Some time was necessary before the ravages of the caterpillars upon the leaves of the cotton stalks opened the eyes of our farmers to the fact that attention should be shown to other and more certain crops, and today Florida is alive with industry, animation and hope. Her barren lands are being reclaimed, her waste places are being built up, and she will yet be made to "flourish and blossom as the rose." What with the opening up of her navigable streams, the building of railroads, the influx of Northern immigration, a free and outspoken Press, harmonious workings of just and equitable laws, a rich soil and the most delightful climate in the world, who will be able to say what her future may be?

The vast forests of wild orange groves are no longer felled and laid waste for the substitution of cotton, but are thinned out and carefully transplanted, budded and watched over with hopes of their leaving rich fruit, as profitable to their owners as the gold mines of California. And this is not all. An acre here and an acre there are shaded by the long, wide and beautiful leaves of the banana, with its rich clusters of fruit showing conspicuously in its foliage. The delicate pine-apple, with its fragrance and palatable burr, is also growing into prominence. Our farmers, or more properly now, our fruit-growers, are also paying considerable attention to the growing of the peach and the culture of grapes. They seem determined that California shall not excel them in any of these fruits. No peaches in any State are more easily or more quickly grown than here, and none certainly are more luscious. The culture of the grape is experimental only, but it is believed by many to reach great perfection.

But the crop which inspires our people with even greater hopes and encouragement is the sugar-cane. The cane lands of Florida are unequaled by those of Louisiana, and authentic statements have been made, from official quarters, showing that our yields here were greater both in sugar and in syrup. Remarkable activity is now manifested in the cultivation of sugar-cane, and there have been more than three hundred mills imported into this county alone since the close of the war. No crop is so profitably grown and attended with so little labor as this. Planted in January, it can be cut down, ground into juice and boiled into syrup and sugar during the next Winter. The stubble is covered with the *débris*, and early the next Spring it sends up fresh stalks, which undergo a similar process, and thus, with but little transplanting, it grows on continually for six and seven years. No crop is so prolific, and will grow so long, or give such pecuniary recompense. Over $350 were cleared last year in several instances from a single acre.

The freedmen have given more general satisfaction since their emancipation than was expected. During the years of the caterpillar devastation they worked without pay, and in many cases without hopes of pay. Few laborers could have done so much, or undergone so much, as was tested by both Irish and German laborers. With a ration of meal, a few potatoes, and often without meat, with hungry, unclad and untaught children at home, these colored laborers worked on, cheered only by the hopes of the rise of a brighter sun. Before "reconstruction" came they were unjustly and oftentimes cruelly treated, as is well known. They suffered the pillory, and almost the whipping-post merely because of their liberation from bondage. But those days are ended, and people are beginning to know each other better. More just and equitable times are with us. If the by-gones of yesterday are not forgotten, they are certainly not cherished with enmity.

It is seldom a murder upon any person, white or black, is ever recorded here, and there are no Kuklux among us. Our people are recognizing what ROBERT BURNS sung nearly a century ago,

"A man's a man for a' that,"

and they are also believing in that declaration of our fathers that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are as sacred and dear, as inalienable to one man as they are to another.

Fifteen hundred homesteads have been erected in this county alone under the Homestead act, and but few are abandoned. The occupants seem to be working with a will, and their lands gradually grow larger and more varied, and good results are being rapidly felt and acknowledged by all.

The suicidal and viscerating system in farming, formerly pursued by large planters, will soon be numbered with the dead doctrines of nullification and secession. Before and during the war it mattered not how many slaves were worked or how many acres planted; they resulted in no benefit to the towns and communities adjoining them. Scarcely anything was planted but cotton, and when gathered, was shipped direct to Charleston or New-York.

All smithing, wagoning, house-building, &c., were done on their own farms and by their own slaves, leaving no avenues to honest industry and wealth to the poor. Of what benefit were they to any community or people? Not so now. Labor is accessible to all. Produce is grown and sold or bartered in the nearest town for the necessaries and luxuries of life. Trades of all kinds are flourishing. Labor and capital are dependent upon each other and builds up both together, and a new career is being entered upon. There is a century plant here in the garden of Dr. BUTT, which has weathered the storms and frosts of Florida for nearly an hundred years, and it is now rapidly giving signs of the approach of its centennial day. Unprotected and uncared for, it has lived on, and now it is throwing out its century crown. Toward the 1st of March it gave indications of bloom. The main stem has been growing gradually since then. At its base it measures eight inches in diameter and twenty-five feet in height. This stem has twenty-four branches, each branch three divisions and each division eight bud formations, making 496 buds already, and it is expected to reach the height of thirty-five feet, and to continue growing until next August, when it is very probable it will throw out 1,000 blooms! Persons who have seen both this and the one at Rochester some time since, give the preference to this one.

The springs of Florida are certainly the largest and prettiest in the world, and are scattered promiscuously over the entire State. The blue spring near Marianna is as blue as the bluest blue. At Marion there is a spring of a paler, clearer blue, and is claimed to have been the favorite fishing stream of OSCEOLA. In Sumter County there is another spring, whose waters are like a seething cauldron. Sulphur springs of great magnitude and beauty are contiguous to nearly every river in the State, and many of them are much resorted to by invalids. But the largest and most beautiful of them all is Silver Spring, near this place—a spring navigable by steamers of several tons burden. This spring is said to be the "fountain of youth" of which DE SOTO dreamed and vainly searched for. The clearness of the waters of this spring is indeed wonderful, and seem more transparent than air. You see on the bottom, eighty feet below, the shadow of your boat, the exact form of the smallest pebble, and all the prismatic colors of the rainbow are beautifully reflected, and you can see the fissures in the rocks from which the water pours upward like an inverted cataract.

H.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

One of the Democratic papers in Indiana publishes JEFF. DAVIS' speech at Atlanta under the heading, "Noble Sentiments by a Noble Mind"—"The Coming Man Speaketh."

Two rival editors in an Oregon town met in the street recently, and there ensued a fierce and probably fatal hand-to-hand encounter between them.

In the Bangor *Whig* of Tuesday morning last we read: "Strawberry blossoms are abundant in the fields. The crop promises to be good." Surely this *is* a great country.

The absence of cordiality in the welcome which the Democratic Press of the North is extending to its new fellow-laborer, Editor ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, must make him sad.

Mr. WILLIAM N. HUDSON, who for six years past has been connected with the Cleveland *Leader*, has become managing editor of the Detroit *Tribune*.

The Washington *Patriot* protests against the suggestion that the Southern Democrats should stand aloof from the Democratic National Convention.

The list of names mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts increases daily. Three weeks ago it was long enough to be bewildering.

Attorney-General HANNA, of Indiana, has commenced suit against JOHN D. EVANS, late State Auditor, on his official bond, to recover $100,000 said to have been received by him while in office as interest on the sinking fund.

Not even the Richmond *Inquirer* can relish the idea of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS turning editor, and it frankly says that it did hope he would remain silent "at least until after the Presidential election."

Five young men who last July were engaged in tarring and feathering a man and a young woman in Cohocton, Steuben County, have just been tried and sentenced to the county jail for six months.

A San Francisco reporter notes that some Japanese, recently arrived, assumed at once full American costumes, and says they appear perfectly at home, except when going up and down stairs, "which gets them badly."

The Baltimore *American* speaks an encouraging word for the proposed new departure of the Old Line Whigs from the Democratic Party, where they never have been at home, to the ranks of the Republicans—the party of progress.

The Richmond *Whig* wishes the Southern people to keep aloof from the next National Democratic Convention, because when the two parties have made their nominations and announced their platforms they can choose between them.

It is said Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had written a complete autobiography, and that one of his pet projects was to deliver an oration at the centennial anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1876, the preparation of which he had already commenced.

There was a happy reunion of about twenty veterans of the war of 1812 in Munroe, Mich., a few days ago, at which Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER and Senator MORTON made brief speeches. The oldest of the veterans is 100 years and seven months old, and their average age was nearly ninety years.

One of our New-York State store-keepers who believes in the uses of advertisements, announces through the columns of the local journal that he has certain articles to sell, and that the citizens of the town will find it for their interest to call and purchase soon, as he wants to raise the money to pay for them.

A Georgia paper of Saturday last says: "The mail-train running south, on the Selma and Dalton Railroad, run over and killed a wild black bear, near Blue Mountain, a few days ago. And on Tuesday last a black bear was run over and killed near Williams' Station, on the Montgomery and Mobile Road."

The eleven obstinate jurymen have company. Some St. Louis Democrats have written a letter asking Judge JOHN F. LONG to accept a renomination, and saying: "The undersigned have observed, that during the past six years, as a member of the County Court you have fought the heavy majority against you of six to one."

The single Presidential-term project is vigorously protested against by the Omaha *Republican*, which, with considerable force, says that, as long as the matter of President-making comes back to the hands of the people as often as once in four years, there should be no restriction on their action, as they can easily and effectually check any unlawful assumption of power.

Two North Carolina editors, Major WILLIAM A. HEARNE, of the Raleigh *Telegram*, and Capt. WILLIAM BIGGS, of the Tarboro *Southerner*, last week made all the preliminary arrangements for a fierce and bloody duel, to be fought even unto the death. A tyrant in the form of a policeman put an abrupt end to it all, without any blood being shed.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* ridicules the idea of a public exhibition of cats, saying that if the idea were attempted to be carried out, terrified and dismayed, with offended dignity and delicacy shocked, each specimen would retreat to the uttermost part of his compartment, and there, with dilated eye and crouching attitude, and fur all bristling, glare upon his would-be admirers.

A Hartford man was taken sick a few days ago. His physician said it was a case of measles, and gave him medicine. The next day, dissatisfied, he sent for doctor number two. He said it was typhoid fever, and gave him medicine. The third day, still discontented, he called doctor number three. He sent him to the hospital, declaring it was a case of small-pox. In three days he was out, hunting for a lawyer who would bring suit for damages against somebody, because it was only an attack of erysipelas.

A gentleman who was traveling last week on a through ticket from this City to Savannah, stopped over one train at Columbia, and when his ticket was demanded on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road, tendered the check which had been given him when the conductor tore off the coupon due that road. It was refused, full fare was demanded, and on his refusal to pay it he was put off the train in a dense swamp and in the midst of a pouring rain, through which, after hiding his baggage in the woods, he was compelled to walk back to Columbia. He has sued the Company for $20,000 damages.

They still have a way of serenading newly-married couples down in Maine, and extorting bounteous collations, that is not always agreeable. One party in Bethel were serenaded several nights last week, and refused to invite the young ruffians in. They probably supposed that one of the privileges retained by them, even when married, is the choice of their own guests. The boys, however, thought otherwise, and finally made an assault on the couple as they were walking in the street in the evening. The bridegroom defended himself and his wife as well as he could, until one of the assaulting party threw a stone, which struck the bride over the eye, and knocked her senseless.

Bidding farewell to Chief-Justice CHASE on his departure from the Republican Party, the Boston *Journal* says: "He is as far from us as ANDREW JOHNSON is, whether he has traveled the same road or not. Farewell to the resolute champion of our organization in its early days—farewell to the hand that added the closing invocation to the draft of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S great proclamation of emancipation! The departure will make no difference to Republicans of the Union; whether it will be of any benefit to Mr. CHASE remains to be seen." And after viewing the field, the *Journal* says that it does not think that the nomination of Judge CHASE for the Presidency by the Democrats is very probable, or, if it were, would be at all dreaded by the Republicans.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Indian War on Long Island."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to your article under the above caption in your news columns of Monday, permit me to say that Montauk is owned by the proprietors, mostly the farmers of East and Southampton, who acquired it by fair and honorable purchase, and use it in connection with and as part of their farms. If the land has increased in value so as to have excited the cupidity of outsiders, who would be willing to secure their own ends whatever might happen to the "poor Indian" or the honest "proprietor," this is no fault of the owners of the land. The matter is before Hon. B. F. DOWNING, as stated, where the Indians have placed it themselves, and where the proprietors are content to have it, in the full belief that the rights of both proprietors and Indians will be vindicated as against negroes, mulattoes, or even irresponsible whites, who seem very willing to rob both.

A PROPRIETOR OF MONTAUK AND FRIEND OF THE INDIANS.

Medical Pamphlets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I herewith inclose a small pamphlet, which has been pretty freely circulated in the town where I live, and infer that it is intended as an advertisement by the publishers.

We naturally expect that the Police will arrest the vendors of indecent publications, but here is immorality and vice in their most disgusting aspects, pictured with a minuteness that brings it to the comprehension of a mere child, and then thrust into your houses under the guise of a medical journal. This distribution takes place during the absence of the head of the house, or else, in this particular instance, I should have taken the law in my own hands.

I would be glad to have you inform the public whether there is any way of preventing the manufacturers of these nostrums from issuing these obscene books, or must we submit to have this vile, filthy trash forced upon us, not only in the streets and in the counting-room, but also at the domestic hearth.

Respectfully, ORANGE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

A Wail of Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Suggest, I beseech you, to the travelers on the Erie Railway, that they close the windows of the cars before they enter the Bergen tunnel. Some men seem to enjoy incommoding their more sensitive fellow-travelers. Or is it mere thoughtlessness? A SMOKE HATER.

Charitable Donations for the Past Year.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary of the City Mission, has compiled from the latest returns in hand the receipts of the various religious, moral and benevolent societies and institutions for the year 1870-1 to date. The leading national societies report contributions as follows:

Am. Bible Society—Sales	$408,888 72	
Donations	320,575 98	$729,464 70
Am. Tract Society—Sales	370,116 47	
Donations	122,066 03	492,182 50
American Home Missionary Society		246,567 28
American and Foreign Christian Union		93,677 55
American Colonization Society		40,661 88
Am. S. S. Union—Sales	$183,066 96	
Donations	89,900 17	272,967 13
American Baptist Missionary Union		202,416 56
American Baptist Home Mission Society		233,827 96
Am. Baptist Bible and Publication Society		$332,149 69
Baptist Am. and Foreign Bible Society		16,054 99
American Bible Union		50,698 90
American Female Guardian Society		53,920 34
American Seamen's Friend Society		63,830 66
American Congregational Union		65,469 37
Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions		330,550 39
Presbyterian Board Domestic Missions		102,261 95
Presbyterian Board Education		79,812 29
Presbyterian Board Freedmen		76,966 54
Presbyterian Board Church Erection		156,299 25
Presbyterian Board Home Missions		291,945 83
Presbyterian Board Publication		182,139 67
Presbyterian Board Ministerial Relief		64,339 99
American Board Com. Foreign Missions		483,390 21
Missionary Society M. E. Church		618,226 64
American Missionary Association		421,217 61
National Temperance Society		54,002 14
American Church Missionary Society		64,564 86
Evangelical Knowledge Society		45,622 40
Evangelical Education Society		48,287 71
Women's Union Missionary Society		44,857 69
United Presbyterian Church Missions		48,344 65
Prot. Episcopal Board Foreign Missions		94,851 51
Protestant Episcopal Domestic Missions		134,985 18
Protestant Episcopal Colored People		17,581 38
Foreign Missions Reformed Presb. Church		8,435 42
Board Foreign Missions Ref. Church		66,585 54
Board Domestic Missions Ref. Church		40,659 09
Board Education Ref. Church		16,318 33
Board Publication Ref. Church		30,688 27
Total		$6,406,767 35

Some of the principal local societies report contributions for the last year, as follows:

Widows' Society		$15,120 30
Ladies Union Aid Society		30,748 70
Half-Orphan Asylum		8,000 00
Ladies Christian Union		27,622 92
New-York Juvenile Asylum		173,667 46
Children's Aid Society		175,935 38
Child's Nursery and Hospital		63,640 95
R. C. Protectory for Destitute Children		295,704 25
New-York Female Bible Society		10,557 10
New-York Orphan Asylum		31,771 58
Midnight Mission		10,495 18
Women's Prison Association		6,953 34
House of Industry		40,141 51
Howard Mission		51,555 46
Magdalen Benevolent Society		11,966 34
Soc'y for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		14,095 68
Ass'tion for Improving Condition of Poor		55,857 35
New-York Bible Society		21,926 01
New-York City Mission		54,171 98
Female City Mission		3,460 50
New-York City Com. P. E. Church		10,343 05
Protestant Episcopal City Mission		17,940 31
City Church Ext., &c., M. E. Church		41,003 11
Young Men's Christian Association		38,101 58
Wilson Mission		12,306 81
New-York Port Society		17,274 71
Home for Incurables		19,000 00
Prison Association		15,939 89
Protestant Episcopal Orphan Home		31,771 58
Home for Friendless Girls		8,471 19
New-York Female Assistance Society		22,609 00
Woman's Hospital Board	12,000	
Donations	7,000	19,000 00
Association for Agent Indigent Females		10,153 57
Colored Orphan Asylum		64,235 48
Working Women's Protective Union		3,933 44
Woman's Aid Society		7,180 76
The Children's Fold		3,868 83
The Shepherd's Fold		10,196 28
Lying-in Asylum		7,695 49
Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen		10,382 76
Colored Home		28,225 85
Total		$1,445,401 97

Mr. JACKSON says, in reference to the local societies named, we may safely add to the aggregate footings given above about $1,000,000 more for the other organized City institutions not found in this list, and then we shall have, say, $2,500,000, as the grand amount contributed annually by the citizens of New-York, for the support of the local voluntary benevolent work of the Metropolis.

It is well known, that in addition to this, the national societies receive a handsome percentage of their contributions from this City, and that very large sums have been given during the year past, as in every year, by our citizens to build churches, missions, hospitals, asylums, &c., and widow, literary and other institutions, besides a large amount given in private charity that never comes to sight. The most conspicuous examples of giving, during the last year, have been seen in connection with the Presbyterian Church, whose members have raised for special objects, and for the regular benevolent causes, an aggregate of $10,000,000.

The Horse-Plague—No New Cases Reported.

The horse-plague seems to have come to a sudden end. There were no new cases reported yesterday. The usual exception may have occurred at the Fifth-avenue stage stables, where all information is violently and discourteously refused. All the cases at the Third, Sixth and Seventh-avenue lines are progressing very favorably. The only complaint as to the want of usual traveling facilities was from the patrons of the Fifth-avenue stage line, of which, it is said, thirty stages have been withdrawn.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Report and Order on Garbage Deposits—The Manure Men to be Prosecuted—A Den of Death to be Demolished—Mortality and Diseases of the Week.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. President BOSWORTH was in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and S. Smith were present. Suits were ordered to be brought in thirty-two cases of violations of the Tenement-house law; forty-five cases of non-compliance with the order of the Board, and five cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. Three suits were ordered to be brought against the proprietors of three slaughter-houses which are used in violation of law.

The Sanitary Committee made a report on the dumping of garbage by Street-cleaning Contractor BROWN, on the low, marshy ground from Eighty-eighth to Ninety-eighth-street, along East River, which has been fully described in the TIMES. The Committee states that the practice of filling low grounds with refuse is nothing new, but is one which has inflicted untold misery upon cities during 2,000 years, as every periodic devastation of their populations by plagues has been directly traced to the deposit of refuse filth above ground, where it become covered by the accretions of time, and was long afterward uncovered by various causes. The City of New-York has not escaped in this respect, and the great epidemic of 1811, as well as those from 1796 to 1800 were directly traced to miasmas in the atmosphere, bred by decayed matter deposited on the ground or in the slips. The evils of the practice of allowing such deposits in the future are much more to be dreaded than those immediately produced, as when these deposits are disturbed by the construction of sewers or for any other reason a pestilence is almost inevitably produced. In a neighboring city the digging of a sewer through such refuse was attended with the outbreak of a malignant fever in the neighborhood and among the workmen, which was suppressed only by ceasing the work and covering the ground which had been disturbed. The Committee therefore recommended that this practice be stopped at once, that the ordinance requiring the separation of ashes and garbage be rigorously enforced. The Committee, in the course of the report, enforced their views by citing the devastation of Buenos Ayres as directly due to the accumulation of refuse filth upon the ground. Commissioner MANIERRE moved that the dumping of garbage by the street-cleaning contractor in the locality named be prohibited, and that he be required to disinfect the matter already there, under the supervision of the City Sanitary Inspector. This motion was adopted, as was also that to place an Assistant Health Inspector on guard over the locality to insure the enforcement of the order. The report was then referred to the Sanitary Committee to prepare a general order to prevent the deposit of garbage anywhere within the limits of the City.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Law and Ordinances, and by amendment of Commissioner MULLALY, it was ordered that the City Sanitary Inspector be directed to cause the arrest and prosecution of all persons violating the order regulating the dumping of stable-manure or the orders regulating fat melting and slaughtering. This action was specially designed to reach and punish KANE & RYAN, who have persistently disregarded the order prohibiting the dumping of manure at Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, East River.

An order was entered requiring the draining by the Department of Public Works, other than by sewers, of the territory bounded by Lexington and Fifth avenues, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets.

The deadly tenement-house on the lots Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street was ordered to be vacated and not again used as a human habitation without a permit from the Board. The house is one of the most infamous in the City, containing 150 families huddled together in indescribable filth. It has been made to produce a rental of over $1,000 per month, but at a frightful cost of human life, as it has long been known as one of the most deadly fever-nests in the City.

The report of Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, showed a decrease in nearly all contagious diseases, for the week ending June 17, as compared with the preceding week. The statement is as follows:

Week ending June 10.—Typhus fever 5, typhoid fever 7, scarlet fever 34, small-pox 70, measles 25, diphtheria 6.

Week ending June 17.—Typhus fever 2, typhoid fever 8, scarlet fever 57, small-pox 52, measles 16, diphtheria 5.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reported 449 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 90 from the previous week, and an excess of 37 over the corresponding period of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 159 deaths; constitutional, 86; local, 145; developmental, 31, and violent causes, 28. There were 30 fatal cases of small-pox, an increase of 11; 7 deaths were referred to measles, a decrease of 3, and 11 to scarlatina, a decrease of 8. Typhus and typhoid fevers caused but a single death each, against 2 and 4 respectively in the preceding week. The mortality from diarrhœal affections rose from 43 to 83. An analogous increase takes place suddenly every year, but usually from one to three weeks later in the season. In 1866, it was not noticed until the last week in June, although cholera had been extending during the whole of the month. In 1867 there was no decided prevalence of bowel-complaints until the week ending July 6, in 1868 until that ending July 11, in 1869, July 3, and in 1870, June 25. Within four years, therefore, there has been a constant anticipation in each successive year marking the reappearance of the periodical zymotic influence which generates diseases of this character. In the past week fifty-five deaths were attributed to phthisis pulmonalis, and forty to the local respiratory affections, being the lowest weekly mortality from such complaints recorded thus far during the present year. Although the death record of the past week exhibits an improvement, as a whole, over the previous one, the gain was confined to persons above five years old, children less than that age having suffered an increase in mortality of eleven per cent. upon the total. The mean reading of the barometer for the past week was 29.775, and the mean temperature 67.40°, being 2.40° lower than for the corresponding period during ten years back. The maximum temperature in the shade was 81.05° on Tuesday, and in the sun 117° on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. The minimum temperature was 56° on Friday. The mean degree of humidity was equivalent to 53.99, (saturation being represented by 100.) During the week ending June 3 small-pox occasioned 229 deaths in London, 35 in Liverpool, and 15 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, a considerable decline in each city.

After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

A Pestiferous Tenement Vacated by Order of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health yesterday ordered the double tenement-house Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street, to be vacated, as unfit for human habitation. A TIMES reporter examined the premises and found an indescribably horrible condition of affairs. The edifice—it seems more like a charnel house—occupies two lots of ground, about 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, and is five stories in height.

A court twelve feet wide bounds it on either side, and affords means of ingress and egress. No. 34, adjoining, is a similar building, and like No. 48 on the other side seems to be as filthy and unhealthy, although they have thus far escaped the ban of the Health Officers. The denizens loudly express their opinions upon this apparent partiality. In the condemned building are nearly two hundred families and seven hundred souls. The sunlight may briefly warm the window-panes, but never can penetrate their rooms, which are dark and noisome in the extreme. The walls in some places are covered with a green slimy sweat. The very boards appear to be saturated with the foul vapors which arise from the cellar, and are condensed from basement to roof. In the cellar is an open sewer, the surface of which is level with the floor. A board bridge, slimy, rotten, and black spans its length. Occasionally it overflows—as it did yesterday—and all the floor is flooded.

Its pestiferous liquid, made up from a thousand and one nauseous ingredients, emitted a horrible odor. Open gratings in the court pavement exude this smell, which occasionally, on damp mornings and evenings, is a visible mist. This is diffused through the atmosphere above, and all those seven hundred lungs soak it in like so many sponges. They claim that there is no disease now. But should an epidemic or infection start, it is difficult to see how any one could escape death.

Yesterday the court was full of children playing. They were dirty and pale, without a blush of health which pure air and bright sunlight is sure to give to youth. Not a sparkling eye was seen nor a buoyant, merry laugh was heard among all their number. The Police state that other places in the vicinity are even worse, and that between sunset and sunrise the stench there is most horrible. If the wakeful watchmen experience this, what awful poison must be distilled through the sleeper's bodies!

The fact is that this is not the worst case that could have been made an example of. Not only here, but in the Five Points are many worse—far worse. "Man's inhumanity to man" cannot have a more apt and extreme illustration than in these tenement sepulchres of living, dying souls, whose hard-forced rent swells the pockets of pampered ones, who, in some cases, live upon the fat of the land, dress in purple and fine linen, roll in wealth and daze the idle eyes at watering-places and other fashionable resorts.

The National camp-meeting of the Methodists at Round Lake, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, will commence July 4 and continue ten days. It promises to be the largest camp-meeting ever held in this country.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calandar for June 22: Nos. 323, 332, 191, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338.

The Court will take a recess from the 22d day of June to the 5th of September.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
206—Drake vs. Rogers.
207—Potter vs. Hyman.
209—Bartlett vs. Coddington.
211—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.
214—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.
215—Donohue vs. Moore.
216—International Insurance Co. vs. Manhattan Insurance Co.
217—Schuyler vs. Levy.
218—Ockershausen vs. Bentley.
221—Bassett Jr., vs. Lederer.
222—Hill vs. McKenzie.
223—Moody vs. Osgood.
225—Alexander vs. N. Y. Mut. Coal Co.
226—Remington vs. Shaw.
227—Darling vs. Brewster.

Nos.
228—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
229—Dinsmore vs. Karnes.
230—Ricketts vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
231—Unger vs. Merchants' and Mechs' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.
232—Unger vs. Western Insurance Co., Buffalo.
233—Holdredge vs. Webb.
235—E. N. Y. & Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.
236—Day vs. Ruprecht.
237—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
238—Meyer vs. Huneke.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
337—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
383—Raynor vs. Benedict.
463—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
13—Jahn, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
37½ (R. C.)—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Company.
377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.

Nos.
385—Kleman vs. Dengle et al.
49—Stege vs. Livitsky.
211 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
25 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.
45—American Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
1905—Keith vs. The Mayor, &c.
211—Mead Rubber Co. vs. Nat. Spring Co.
433—Burger vs. Harris.
169—Tielman vs. Brunner.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
90½—Casanora vs. De Valle.
58—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward National Bank.
146—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1294½—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of N. B.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
108½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
300—Weil vs. Deisel.
1914—Roberts, Surveyor, &c., vs. Fisher et al.

Nos.
280 (R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' Mutual F. & M. Ins. Co.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
204 (R. C.)—Davis vs. Ryle, Jr.
1474—Horn et al. vs. Amicable Mutual Life Ins. Co.
2244—McKinley vs. Lamb et al.
306—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
342½ (R. C.)—Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Co.
308—De la Figaniere vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
70—Hoyle vs. Plattsburgh & Montreal Railroad Co.
127—National Stock Yard Co. vs. Maxwell.
128—In re Ellsworth vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
129—In re Stead vs. The Mayor.
130—In re Brosi vs. The Mayor.
134—Dike vs. Sowles.
136—May vs. May.

The causes set down before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo will also be called at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
1007—Minzesheimer vs. Continental Ins. Co.
741—Dickey vs. Dinkelspiel.
725—Barber vs. O'Brien.
369—Liedenberg vs. Fitzpatrick.
1085—Sippel vs. Warshauer.

Nos.
1091—Duvall vs. St. James Church.
243—Ross vs. Whitfield.
881—Levi vs. Bridgewater Color Works.
935—Le Cauteulx vs. Lyons.
877—Mehrback vs. Koehler.
797—Dieperris vs. Theriot.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
388—Casper vs. O'Brien.
896—Lognoz vs. Quesada.
608—Harris vs. O'Brien.
658—Nicholson vs. Wallace.
762—Lang vs. O'Brien.
1496—Rector Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford.

Nos.
806—Feitner vs. Hahn.
812—Odell vs. Pierce.
738—New-York Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray.
856—Brennan vs. Pierce.
878—Mars vs. Ritter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
389—Constant vs. Rector, &c., of St. Alban's Church.
512—Bell vs. Home Insurance Co.
524—Hughes vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.
961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
1405—(By order)—Waterston vs. Rogers et al.
432—Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.
97—Bender vs. Evarard.
513—Sacks vs. Maidhof.
343—Harrison et al vs. Thomson.
906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
933—Robinson vs. Quackenbos.
30—Brown vs. Elliot.
322—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
697—Pollock vs. Lilienthal.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
866—Kreyniborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
115½—McMullen vs. Cronk.

Nos.
922—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
923—Bannister vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
327—Tusks vs. Cohen.
241—Fribourg vs. Oal.
68—Macauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.
193—New-York Horseshoeing Co. vs. Bray.
627—National Ice Co. vs. Tyler.
427—Goeghan vs. Brannagan.
737—Kidney vs. Walsh.
761—Davis vs. Moss, Executor.
151—McFerney, infant, vs. Murphy et al.
778—Agate vs. Lowenbein.
548—Wheeler vs. Comstock.
847—Lith. Eng. and Printing Co. vs. Tontine Life and Sav. Ins. Co.
936—Sands vs. Johnson.
491—Goshe vs. Raisbeck.
1364—(By order)—Orrell vs. Palmer.

Part II.—Held by C. P. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
820—Ritter vs. Vandervoort.
897—Ely vs. Verplanck.
977—Philson vs. Van Nest.
978—Overton vs. O'Brien.
979—Godwin vs. Martin.
980—Babcock vs. O'Brien.
981—Bernhard vs. U. S. Express Co.

Nos.
982—Frank vs. Loewenstein.
983—Smith vs. McGovern.
984—McFarlan vs. Leavitt.
985—Earle vs. Johnston.
987—Roome vs. Scribner.
988—Gillespie vs. Fettretch.
991—Blenerhassett vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6580—Chittenden, Jr., vs. Standard Print. Co.
6102—Kreischer vs. U. S. Warehouse Co.
6640—Malone vs. Jones.
5937—Quarry vs. May.
6020—Gehrlicher vs. Rindskopf.
6063—Daley vs. Stout.
6107—Jarlot vs. Bardin.

Nos.
6113—Darley vs. Putnam.
6115—G. C. S. M. Co. vs. Weisel.
6119—Levy vs. Eltz.
6156—Williams vs. Hacker.
6157—Stiles vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
6160—Brosnan vs. Duffy.
——Hartung vs. Wichser.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5782—Hurd vs. Keller.
5765—Wolf vs. Curnen.
5912—Kimbark vs. Funk.
5999—Pinkney vs. Fee.
6088—Rolland vs. Newberger.
6165—Schill vs. Cropsey.

Nos.
6166—Collins vs. Cropsey.
6069—Markert vs. Tyler.
6182—Archer vs. Boas.
6183—Simms vs. Moore.
6184—James vs. Carl.
6186—Schreiner vs. Kelly.
6187—Lederer vs. Bemmert.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6767—Gannon vs. Brumagen.
6745—Richten vs. Hotmer.
6788—Benham vs. First National Refrigerator Co.

Nos.
6864—Henderson vs. Sherwood.
6865—Demarest vs. Stillwell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Gillespie, (3 cases;) felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Patrick Smith; rape.
3—The People vs. Patrick Handley; robbery.
4—The People vs. Joshua Levi and Louis Levi; burglary.
5—The People vs. Joseph Quinn; forgery.
6—The People vs. George Freeman; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. John Frey; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. Magdalena Branz; grand larceny.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Philip J. Donnelly; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Sarah Gorman; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John Cumiskey; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Rosa Lewis; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. George Freeman; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Catharine Burghard, Hannah Connors and Ellen Burke; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Charles Hunt; grand larceny.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.
15—Corson vs. Oliver.
67—Dolan vs. Drake.
91—Bennett vs. Osborn.
160—Chambers vs. Hanft.
196—Berrien vs. Nolan.
215—Van Sicklen vs. Kolle.
216—Wadsworth vs. Kolle.

Nos.
48—Rosenbusch vs. Traub.
181—Kuntz vs. Wild.
4—Dayton vs. Robbins et al.
132—Lansing vs. Lighthall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Richard J. Clarke *vs.* Simon F. Noyes et al.; motion denied.

John Tubbs et al. *vs.* James Lynch et al.; motion denied.

Parker *vs.* Hutchinson, &c.; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Harman *vs.* Burchell et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Barnard.

J. M. Rusk, Bank Controller of the State of Wisconsin, *vs.* James T. Soutter; motion granted opening default, and restoring cause to calendar, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

By Judge Monell.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company *vs.* Andrew S. Thorp et al.; order of reference granted.

Mary N. Townsend *vs.* Charles Gould et al.; (two cases;) order granted.

Maria J. Myers *vs.* Ebenezer Hanford; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Frank Dumont *vs.* George Richut; judgment and default set aside on payment of $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Barnard.

SUIT AGAINST EX-MARSHAL MURRAY.

A. W. Patrie vs. *Robert Murray.*—This case, already frequently noticed in the TIMES, was yesterday up on a motion to vacate an order appointing William Apgar receiver of the property of defendant. It will be remembered that the judgment on which the receivership was based was obtained against defendant by plaintiff for false imprisonment, plaintiff having been arrested for discouraging enlistments under general instructions to defendant from the Secretary of War. The receiver is sought to be removed on the ground that he is an interested party, having been formerly in the office of plaintiff's attorney, whom defendant charges as having an interest in the judgment. A motion was also made on behalf of plaintiff to punish defendant for contempt of Court, in neglecting to pay over to the receiver rents of premises owned by him (Murray.) To this he replied by affidavit that he had no notion or knowledge that Apgar or any other man had been appointed receiver of his property.

Judge BARNARD took the papers in both cases and reserved his decision.

John A. Griswold for plaintiff; Samuel G. Courtney for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

WON'T HAVE CONFEDERATE SHINPLASTERS.

James E. Broome vs. *R. S. Stoughton.*—This is an action to recover back the value of eight bales of cotton, amounting to $3,184. It appears that in May, 1865, plaintiff sold to defendant in Marion County, Florida, a day or two after Johnston's surrender, eight bales of cotton, receiving in payment therefor $3,184 in Confederate money. The cotton was to be delivered at a future day. Plaintiff learned of the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman a day or two after the sale, and sent directions to his nephew not to deliver the cotton. This surrender, plaintiff claims, made the Confederate scrip received from defendant void, and he now seeks to recover the value of the cotton, having tendered back the Confederate "shin-plasters." A delivery of the cotton having been made through alleged representations of defendant that a lawsuit would be the result, is claimed by plaintiff as no delivery. Case still on.

Mr. Campbell for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION TO RECOVER $5,000 FOR ASSAULT.

Kate H. Lane vs. *Francis H. Petitjean.*—These parties were formerly joint proprietors of a hotel at Cold Spring, Suffolk County, known as the Wawekau House. During the Summer of 1870 there was some trouble in regard to money matters, and on the 23d of August, plaintiff, accompanied by her husband and three children and a nurse, went from her residence in Lexington-avenue, New-York, to the hotel, for the purpose of looking after her interests. On her arrival she alleges that defendant committed a violent assault upon her, and at the same time she says he called her opprobrious and filthy names. For the injuries received on that occasion she has brought this suit to recover $5,000 damages.

Defendant in his answer contented himself with generally denying all the allegations of plaintiff. During the cross-examination of Mrs. Lane the fact was elicited that while on her passage on the boat she was served with copies of papers in an action which had been commenced in the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the copartnership between herself and defendant. Counsel for defendant endeavored to make it appear that plaintiff was accompanied by several gentlemen friends, among whom were one or more lawyers, and very cleverly succeeded in calling forth the statement that his client had injured Mrs. Lane's right breast so severely that she has never since been able to nurse her baby from it. Case still on.

Winchester Britton, Esq., for plaintiff; W. H. Van Wyck for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 21.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

A CORNER IN LEAD.

McCullough Lead Company vs. *Joseph M. Strong.*—This action is brought to recover from defendant a "five-twenty" one thousand dollar bond, alleged to have been placed in his hands as a special trust. It appeared in testimony that a number of lead manufacturers had agreed together that they would associate themselves together with a view to prevent underselling in lead. It was therefore agreed that each party to the agreement should deposit $1,000, to be forfeited in case either party violated the agreement. The agreement was to continue for five years, but any of the parties thereto might withdraw on giving ten days' notice, and provided that any of the parties reducing the price should give notice to the others. The defendant was made custodian or trustee of the money placed on deposit, and one of the parties having given the ten days' notice and withdrawn, plaintiff now seeks to recover back the $1,000 deposited, claiming that the withdrawal of one ended the agreement. Defendant contends that the agreement being for five years, the money could not be demanded until the expiration of that time, while plaintiff claims that having given ten days' notice and withdrawn, the agreement, so far as he is concerned, is at an end, and the Company is entitled to its money. The case is still on.

Ex-Gov. Salomon for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Porter for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Monell.

"BLACK FRIDAY."

Charles B. Hoffman vs. *Alfred L. Seton and Rudolph Keppler.*—This is an action in equity to annul a charge against the plaintiff on account of gold bought on plaintiff's account, on the 24th of September, 1869, to cover a previous sale of $300,000 gold short. Plaintiff claims that the buying of the gold was unauthorized, and seeks to recover stock and bonds left with defendants to cover any transactions between them, amounting to between $40,000 and $50,000. Defendant seeks to prove that they were authorized to buy or sell at their discretion. A letter was read on the trial from plaintiff to defendants, while the former was in Europe, mentioning various causes that would be sufficient to authorize the sale of gold, among others that of the death of Napoleon. Several brokers testified as to the custom prevailing among brokers, as to the discretion exercised by them in reference to sales on account of their customers.

The case is still on.

W. H. Peckham and Samuel Lyons for plaintiff. John E. Burrill and George L. Ingraham for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Spencer.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

John Cullen vs. *Michael Maloney.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. It appears that in May, 1869, the plaintiff was arrested at the instance of defendant, on the charge of stealing $2 50 worth of groceries. Plaintiff was arrested and brought before Justice Ledwith, who held him to bail in the sum of $300 to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions. At the trial plaintiff was acquitted, and now claims that the arrest was groundless and malicious. The case is still on.

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendant.

Curious Burglary in Louisville—Two Young Ladies Lose their Hair.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 20.

A small cottage on East Market-street was the scene, night before last, of a most remarkable occurrence. This cottage consists of only three rooms, all on the first floor. On Saturday night last, the back room was occupied by two young ladies, daughters of the family, the father and mother sleeping in a room adjoining. Some time during the night the room of the ladies was entered so noiselessly that nothing was known of the intrusion until next morning. The burglar left behind abundant traces of his romantic adventure, but nothing to indicate his identity. For entering the window he had brought into requisition a small ladder, used as a frame-work for flower-pots, resting against the fence of the front yard, and about three feet high. Evidence was plain that he had carefully lifted the flower-pots, placed them on the ground in such a manner as not to injure them, and then moved the ladder to the window, afterward removed the ladder to the window, afterward replacing everything as he found it. The sash was raised, noiselessly, it must have been, and the midnight rover entered. A few clicks of the scissors and all is over. Those flowing tresses, the "glory of a woman," are shorn closer than Samson's beneath the faithless fingers of Delilah, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Several articles of jewelry in the rooms were moved from their proper place, but none were taken away. The apartments occupied by other members of the household were entered, clothing thrown about confusedly, a gold locket, a breastpin, several pieces of money scattered around, but all answering promptly the next morning. The first intimation of the night's doings came from the young ladies, who awoke, and, like Rachel, they wept bitterly. Surmises that chloroform was administered are rife in the family, for the ladies declare they are extremely wakeful. However and whoever and whyever it is or was, this modern "rape of the lock" may be set down as one of the most daring, successful and romantic enterprises that ever startled this quiet and usually well-behaved city from its propriety.

THE YACHT RACE TODAY.

Preparations for the New-York Yacht Club Regatta—Chances for Witnessing the Spectacle.

Yachtmen and the lovers of good yachting anticipate the most lively enjoyment today, on the occasion of the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. The number of prizes to be sailed for and the list of entries are unusually large, and combine to make up the programme of an exciting and capital race, if wind and weather prove favorable. The spectacle in the waters of our beautiful Bay and Narrows and the expansive sea course outside of Sandy Hook, will doubtless be one of the most brilliant description, captivating the eye and charming the imagination of the beholder, with a picturesque panorama filled in with a long line of symmetrical and graceful-looking craft engaged in a hot chase after nautical honors. A large number of steam vessels are announced to carry passengers from this City and Brooklyn to witness the regatta. In addition to affording an opportunity of viewing the race, some of the vessels will have dancing on board. The steam-boat *Eastern Queen* will leave from the foot of Fulton-street, North River, at 9:45 A. M.; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10 A. M., and the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, at 10:15 A. M., touching at Stapleton, Staten Island, at the Coast-wrecking Company's Wharf, about 10:30 A. M. The fare will be $1. The steamer *New Champion* will accompany the yachts around the *Scotland* light-ship outside of Sandy Hook, starting from Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9¼ A. M., and stopping at Christopher-street at 9½, Pier No. 4 North River, at 9¾, and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10¼ A. M., landing at Stapleton, Staten Island, on the way down. Fare, $1. The steamboat *Americus* will depart as follows: Thirty-seventh-street, East River, 9 o'clock A. M.; Market-street, 9½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9¾, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 o'clock. The steamer *D. R. Martin* will start from Thirty-fourth-street, East River, at 9½ A. M.; Market-street, East River, 10¾ A. M., and Pierrepoint's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5; single tickets, $2.

The steamer *Seawanhaka* will leave Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M., to accompany the yachts around the light-ship. Tickets for the excursion, $1 50.

The steam-boat *Pleasant Valley* will also accompany the yachts around light-ship, leaving Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8½, Spring-street 9, Peck-slip 9½, and Montague-street, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Fare $1.

The steamers *Magenia, L. Boardman, Sleepy Hollow, Stamford*, and several others, will leave from various points in this City and Brooklyn, and accompany the yachts in the race. The presence of so many large vessels crowded with spectators will doubtless add to the enchanting character of the naturally exciting scene.

Fourth Annual Regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club—Keen Racing with Variable Winds.

The Columbia Yacht Club, which is one of the most successful clubs up-town, held their fourth annual regatta yesterday from their Club-house at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, North River. Extensive preparations had been made, and very many people flocked to the Club-house to go on board the steamer *Fort Lee*, which was to convey visitors over the course. At 11 o'clock the yachts were all ready and waiting for the start. The entries were:

Names.	Entered by.
CABIN SLOOPS.	
Louise	George Osborne
Elizabeth Rowe	William Rowe
Frolic	Joseph Noble
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.	
Lillie	Joseph A. Weaver
Journeyman	Robert McWinney
George E. Sherman	John Gage
Coquette	C. M. Brockway
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.	
Columbia	——
Rebecca	John Skillen
Andrew Blessing	—— Lyle
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.	
Craftsman	Hollingsworth
Geraldine	B Adams

The course was from the Club-house to a stake-boat off Fort Lee, down to a stake-boat off the coal dock, Hoboken, to a stake-boat off the Club-house, going over the course twice, making a race of twenty-two miles. The signal for starting was not sounded until 11:26, when all went off together. From the start it was evident that the racing was to be between the *Sherman* and *Coquette*, in the first-class, and the *E. Rowe* and *Frolic* in the cabin-boats. At first there was not sufficient wind to flutter a handkerchief, and the tide being on the turn, at least half an hour elapsed before the yachts crept over to the Jersey shore, but then a breeze sprang up and the boats sailed gallantly along, the *Coquette* leading the fleet to Fort Lee, turning the stake-boat 2 minutes ahead of all others. On the run down to the coal-dock the *Sherman* ran close on to the *Coquette*, and a very pretty race between them took place, they running bow and bow from Guttenberg to the coal-dock. The *Coquette* was the first to pass the stake-boat off the Club-house, but did it so awkwardly that the *Sherman*, only 20 seconds behind, caught and passed her.

Before reaching Fort Lee, the *Andrew Blessing* capsized, but was righted again without any other accident than her crew getting wet jackets. A sharp race was made between the *E. Rowe* and *Frolic*, the latter holding the lead by a few seconds only.

The home stake-boat was passed the first time in the following order:

Coquette, Geo. E. Sherman, Lillie, Journeyman, Frolic, E. Rowe, Rebecca, Louise, Columbia, Geraldine, Craftsman.

During the second round the *Sherman* took a decided lead of the *Coquette*, and the *Frolic* passed both the *E. Rowe* and the *Louise*, taking the lead in her class. The wind had increased strongly from the north-west, and the racing was good, although the leading yachts easily held their own.

The following is the order and time in which they reached the stake-boat at the conclusion of the race:

	H.	M.	S.
Geo. E. Sherman	3	43	2
Coquette	3	45	21
E. Rowe	4	8	15
Frolic	4	9	31
Rebecca	4	9	52
Lillie	4	10	12
Journeyman	4	10	26
Louise	4	15	34
Columbia	4	21	41
Geraldine	4	46	12

The winners in their respective classes are *Frolic, Geo. E. Sherman, Rebecca* and *Geraldine*. The judges were Judge CONNOLLY, STEPHEN SIMONSON, STEPHEN ROBERTS and JOHN MASTERSON. Eight prizes were awarded, and the regatta proved the most successful yet held by the Columbia Club.

The Funeral of the Connolly Victims.

The funeral of the victims of the Connolly tragedy took place yesterday morning from the French Church, in West Twenty-third-street. The remains of the father and children were taken from the residence of the deceased at No. 143 West Eleventh-street, at an early hour, in hearses, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the cortége could approach the church. The edifice was filled to overflowing, and the surging masses outside only gave way when compelled to do so by a force of Police. The remains of Dr. CONNOLLY were inclosed in a rosewood, silver-mounted casket, and the children were each encased in white coffins, gold mounted. The widow followed them, and after quiet was restored the solemn services of the Catholic Church were conducted by Father LE FONT, consisting of a requiem high mass. The closing scenes were heart-rending, and entirely overcame Mrs. CONNOLLY, who fainted, and was conveyed home, while the funeral procession wended its way to the Calvary Cemetery.

The Viele Scandal—Custody of the Children.

The settlement of the order in reference to the custody of the two younger children, came up yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of Gen. VIELE against his wife TERESA VIELE.

Judge BARNARD said he had consulted with his associates on the Bench, and had come to the conclusion that if defendant did not proceed to trial today, he would stay the execution of his order, until such trial was had. From conversation which occurred after the decision between counsel for defendant and the Judge, it appears there is a bare possibility that the case may yet be sent before a referee.

The Case of Collins and Edwards—A Defective Application for the Discharge of the Prisoners.

In the matter of EDWARDS and others, the argument on the writ of *certiorari* came up for a hearing before the Supreme Court, at General Term, yesterday. Mr. HOWE, on the writ of habeas corpus, moved for the discharge of the prisoners, on the ground that the commitment did not show jurisdiction in the Court, and that the statute defining the crime, made premeditation an essential portion of it, whereas the commitment omitted the word premeditated or its equivalent. The Court ruled that the relators must show some legal defect of jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction need not appear on the commitment, and that the commitment need not set out the evidence. Mr. HOWE then attempted to bring up the *certiorari*, when District-Attorney GARVIN, on behalf of the people took the objection that the *certiorari* was made out by the Clerk instead of the Justice himself. Mr. HOWE said that in the absence of Judge DOWLING in parts unknown, he thought this to be the proper course, and that the return was now in the hands of Mr. SULLIVAN, counsel for the people.

The COURT—If you had pursued the proper course there would have been no difficulty. Your proper course was to serve your writ on the justice sitting in the Court in Justice DOWLING's absence. Besides, the return should have been filed with the Clerk of this Court, and then either party could have brought it up on notice, or the District-Attorney could have moved to grant it. At present there is nothing before us until you proceed regularly.

WILLIAM F. HOWE for the Relators. District-Attorney GARVIN opposed.

BASE-BALL.

Fordham College Nine vs. Excelsior, of Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, took the 2½ P. M. train for Fordham, where they found a delegation of the Rose Hill Club, of St. John's College, awaiting them, and at 3:50 P. M. the two nines of the clubs began play on the College grounds in the presence of a numerous assemblage of members of the Faculty and students. The Rose Hill nine were out in full force, but the Excelsiors were minus the services of their second and third base men, and left fielder. Both nines were out of practice, and, as the ball played with was an elastic Ross ball, the game was marked by plenty of muffin plays and heavy batting, with large scores. The fielding was miserable on the Excelsior side, and the pitching of BURNS as wild and costly as ever. After a contest of nearly three hour's duration, the game ended in favor of the Rose Hill nine, by a score of 41 to 21. After the contest the visitors and their friends were hospitably entertained by the Rose Hill nine. The following is the score of the game:

ROSEHILL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	EXCELSIOR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Villa, c.	8	6	9	0	H. Jewell, c. f.	3	1	1	1
Gleavy, 1st b.	5	5	8	0	D. Chauncey, c.	4	2	5	1
Dooley, l. f.	6	3	2	0	Thompson, s. s.	3	1	3	4
Tracey, s. s.	5	3	1	3	Peters, p.	1	2	0	0
McDermott, 2d b	5	6	3	2	Lockett, 3d b.	2	0	1	1
Burns, p.	2	1	0	0	G. Chauncey, 2d b	2	2	5	2
McAloon, c. f.	4	6	1	0	Earl, l. f.	3	1	3	0
Gallagher, 3d b.	3	2	1	4	Packer, 1st b.	2	0	8	0
O'Brien, r. f.	3	4	2	2	E. Jewell, r. f.	1	0	1	2
Total	41	36	27	11	Total	21	9	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Rose Hill	3	11	8	5	0	6	0	2	6	—41
Excelsior	2	5	7	3	0	0	4	0	0	—21

Umpire—Mr. MARRIN, of the Rose Hill Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Rosehill, 19 times; Excelsior, 13 times.
Runs Earned—Rosehill, 3; Excelsior, 1.
Total Fielding Errors—Rosehill, 34; Excelsior, 38.

Resolute vs. Forest City, of Cleveland.

The contest between these Clubs, at Elizabeth, yesterday, resulted in an easy victory for the Forest City nine, in a poorly-played game, of which the following is the score:

RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Laing, 3d b.	0	0	1	7	J. White, r. f.	3	2	1	0
Austin, l. f.	2	2	1	1	Allison, c. f.	3	2	4	0
Forsyth, c. f.	1	2	1	0	Pabor, p.	2	1	1	2
H. Campbell, s.s.	0	0	2	5	Carleton, 1st b.	1	1	9	0
Farrow, c.	0	0	4	0	Kimball, 2d b.	1	1	2	1
M. Campbell, 1b.	0	0	16	0	Pratt, l. f.	3	1	1	0
Amory, p.	0	0	0	2	Sutton, 3d b.	5	2	0	1
Macdiarmid, 2b.	0	0	2	3	E. White, c.	1	1	8	2
Beardsley, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Bass, s. s.	5	1	1	1
Total	3	4	27	18	Total	24	12	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Forest City	0	5	2	0	5	0	4	8	0	—24

Umpire—Mr. JORDAN, of the Champion Club.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Policy-Dealers Held for Trial.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the following persons, arrested on a charge of carrying on the lottery business, were held for trial in $300 bail each by Justice COX: Charles Curtis, No. 45 Thompson-street; Eliza B. Spear, No. 163 Varick-street; Louis Smith, No. 55 East Twelfth-street; James Grey, No. 94 Third-avenue; Frederick Eggers, No. 343 Hudson-street; Joseph Cohen, No. 233 South Fifth-avenue; Edward Slaven, No. 148 Mercer-street.

At Essex Market Police Court, the following policy-players were put forward: Samuel Painen, No. 75 Market-street; Frederick Rich, No. 167 Suffolk-street; John Rhinehart, No. 85 Orchard-street; Oswald Roel, No. 149 Hester-street; Charles Strong, No. 96 Essex-street; Henry Kaff, No. 69 Stanton-street; Frederick Reese, No. 40 Suffolk-street; James Reilly, No. 3 Cannon street. All committed for examination.

The following were discharged for insufficient evidence: Wm. E. Manning, No. 8 Division-street; Charles Clark, No. 88½ Allen-street; Henry Eastman, George Wamer, Theodore Cappel, Wm. Cook, Lewis Nevelin, Peter Richert, Wm. Ross. Subsequently, those committed were all released on payment of $300 bail.

Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday held in $500 bail each the policy-dealers, fourteen in number, who were arrested the previous afternoon by the Police of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts.

The following were held for trial by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court: William Buel, No. 56 West Broadway; Diedrich Curtis, No. 164 Canal-street; Robert Williams, No. 9 Ann-street; Henry Haris, No. 29 Hudson-street; Edward Birch, No. 98 Vesey-street; Edward Smith, No. 54 Maiden-lane; Edward Stanton, No. 8 Madison-street; and John Lund, No. 202 William-street. Each of these persons were required to give bail in $500 for their appearance at the Special Sessions, which they readily furnished and regained their liberty. In all the other cases, the proof was defective and the prisoners were discharged.

The Erie Rascalities.

The reference now in progress before KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, in regard to the misappropriation of 60,054 shares of Erie Railroad stock, the property of HEATH and RAPHAEL, English stockholders of the Company, by JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD, FREDERICK A. LANE and others, was resumed yesterday. Mr. VAN HOFFMAN was briefly examined in regard to memoranda of the stock in his possession, but no new fact was elicited. The case was then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Friday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	112⅞	2100 Chi. & R. I.	120
4,000 do. s3	112⅝	900 do.	120⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115	1500 do.	120⅛
10,000 do. s3	114⅞	1000 do.	119⅝
70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b3	110⅝	1200 do.	c.119
50,000 do.	110⅝	600 do.	118¾
2,000 Connecticut 6s	103¼	1500 do.	c.118⅝
500 C. & N. W. S. F. bds.	99	300 do.	c.118¾
5,000 Gt. West. 1st '88	93½	800 do.	118⅝
200 Spring M. Coal	76	500 do.	c.118
100 Con. Coal of Md.	42½	500 do.	118
400 do.	43	500 do.	117⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	59⅛	400 do.	117
1200 do. bet. call.	59⅛	400 do.	c.116¾
200 do.	59	300 do.	116
300 do.	58¾	200 do.	c.115⅞
100 do.	58¾	500 do.	c.115
600 do.	58⅝	600 do.	c.114⅝
300 do. c.	58⅛	600 do.	c.115⅛
300 do.	58	600 do.	c.115⅜
500 do.	57⅞	500 do.	114⅞
100 do.	58⅛	500 do.	114½
100 Quick. M. Co.	12½	500 do.	114⅜
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	42⅞	200 do.	c.114⅛
200 do.	42½	300 do.	c.114
300 do.	42	1500 do.	113
400 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98	1900 do.	c.113⅛
100 do. bet. call.	97⅞	2900 do.	c.113
100 do.	97⅝	500 do.	c.112⅝
100 do.	97¾	900 do.	113⅛
200 do.	97⅛	500 do.	113⅜
100 do.	97⅜	300 do.	114
400 do.	97⅛	100 do.	113⅞
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ct.		300 do.	113⅛
bet. call.	92⅛	500 do.	c.112
100 Erie R. bet. call.	27⅛	500 do.	c.111⅞
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	113⅝	1200 do.	c.111⅛
200 do.	113⅝	1500 do.	c.111
500 do.	113⅛	2500 do.	c.111⅛
700 do.	113⅛	1000 do.	c.111⅛
3100 do.	113	2100 do.	c.110⅞
500 do.	112⅞	2800 do.	c.110⅛
700 do.	112¾	1300 do.	c.110⅛
1000 Reading. bet. call.	116	1200 do.	111
800 Clev. & Pitts.	120⅛	300 do.	c.110⅛
500 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	76⅛	300 do.	c.110
800 do.	76	500 do.	110⅝
300 do.	75⅞	500 do.	110⅛
1000 do.	76⅛	500 do.	110⅜
100 do.	76⅜	500 do.	110⅞
1500 do.	75⅝	1200 do.	c.110⅛
500 do.	75½	100 do.	112
500 U. Pac. R. b. c.	30	600 do.	112⅛
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90⅝	700 Mil. & St. P.	60⅜
400 do.	90⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞
500 do.	90	100 do.	79
400 Bos., H. & E.	3⅛	700 Tol., W. & W.	60⅛
		100 do.	60⅛
		900 do.	60
		300 do.	59⅞
		200 do. b3.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July, bet. call.	62⅜	400 Chic. & N. W.	76⅜
10,000 N. C. 6s, sp. tax.	20¾	30 do.	76⅛
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	103	400 do. bet. call.	76⅝
2,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st.	92	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
100 Canton Co.	81⅛	100 do.	90⅛
200 do. bet. call.	80⅝	500 do. bet. call.	90⅛
400 Con. Coal of Md.	39⅞	100 N. J. Cen.	110⅝
100 Mar. Pf.	7⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.	20⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	41⅝	200 Del., L. & W.	106
200 do. bet. call.	41⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.	c.112⅛
50 do.	42	400 do.	c.112⅛
200 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	59⅛	100 do.	c.112⅜
200 do.	59⅛	800 do.	c.112⅛
700 do.	59⅜	200 do.	c.112⅞
300 do.	59⅜	2000 do.	113⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b3.	97⅝	200 do.	113⅜
600 do.	97⅛	500 do.	c.113⅜
200 do. bet. call.	97⅜	36 do.	112
200 do.	97⅝	100 do.	112⅛
100 Wells-F. Ex.	47	200 do.	112⅞
10000 N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs.	92⅛	1600 do.	112⅛
100 Erie	28⅛	200 do. bet. call.	112
100 Reading	116⅜	400 do.	112⅜
400 do.	117	400 do.	113⅛
500 do. bet. call.	117	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
100 L. S. & M. S.	113⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	60⅛
100 do. c.	113⅜	300 do.	61
300 do. bet. call.	113⅜	100 Ohio & M.	40⅛
100 Un. Pac.	30⅜	100 H. & St. Jo.	88
		35 Mor. & Es.	93

WEDNESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of May have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary, together with the figures for the first eleven months of the current Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871.

The import entries at New-York for May were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	May, 1871.	May, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$16,544,919	$13,027,399
Dutiable, Bonded	14,842,869	10,474,170
Free Goods	2,758,231	1,115,039
Total May entries	$34,146,019	$24,616,608

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $10,070,612, or $4,772,257 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $29,373,762, upon which the Customs paid amount to $11,490,140, or at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 40 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in May, 1870, was $24,757,815, upon which the Customs were $11,473,412.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $142,477, against $667,807 in May, 1870.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eleven months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. July 1 to May 31.	1870. July 1 to May 31.
Total entries	$318,483,084	$256,401,773
Total marketed	*$306,404,209	*$258,363,949
Customs thereon	131,328,382	119,398,570
Average tariff	42.91 ₱ cent.	46.30 ₱ cent

*Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $21,011,461, and Free Goods in 1870, $11,883,484.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the eleven months is $8,091,731 as against $12,752,011 for the corresponding period last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the eleven months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. July 1 to May 31.	1869-70. July 1 to May 31.
July	$28,032,020	$21,926,238
August	31,169,092	28,824,954
September	29,886,563	25,260,573
October	24,082,992	21,872,622
November	21,821,729	19,985,904
December	19,362,805	15,734,338
January	30,531,522	21,753,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,594
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	30,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
Total 11 months	$306,404,209	$258,363,949

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$10,592,841	January	$12,010,020
August	15,078,513	February	12,258,148
September	14,182,516	March	15,305,799
October	11,161,365	April	12,535,090
November	9,017,823	May	11,490,140
December	7,696,030		
Total New-York duties collected			$131,328,382
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			5,333,353
Total deposited at New-York			$136,661,735

The Export clearances from New-York in May, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	May, 1871.	May, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$17,066,928	$14,167,414
Foreign	952,857	948,185
Gold and Silver	9,615,698	4,485,373
Total Clearances	$27,635,483	$19,600,972

The Exports of all descriptions for eleven months of the Fiscal Year compare as follows with the corresponding period last year:

	—1870-71.— July 1 to May 31.	—1869-70.— July 1 to May 31.
Domestic Produce	$195,873,254	$171,908,730
Foreign re-exports	8,448,474	8,635,674
Gold and Silver	74,300,759	29,239,793
Total	$278,622,487	$209,784,197

Wall-street was treated to a first-class "sensation," this forenoon, in the sudden break-down in the speculation in Rock Island stock, which fell *twenty ₱ cent.* in a few minutes, on the failure of the leading *Bull* speculator in the market to take the Stocks which he had ordered his Brokers to buy yesterday and early this morning at 126 @130¼ ₱ cent. His failure was a great surprise to the Street, as it is understood that for a year or two past his success in Stocks had been almost uniform and to the accumulation of large wealth. He played too bold a game, however, in this case, venturing on his own account—outside a combination of his friends to take 50,000 shares—about *two hundred thousand shares* at a comparatively high average. The whole capital being only 170,000 shares, a large portion being held for many years outside the Street and City as an investment, it seems quite clear that his control would have been absolute had his operations been confined to even one-half the amount which he ventured upon, and to his ability to take care of his contracts. As the case turned upon this morning, he has not only wrecked his own fortune, but carried down several of his Brokers. At the Stock Exchange no less than 28,000 shares of the Stock was sold out "under the rule," involving, of course, a heavy loss. Other sales were made at that Board to the extent of 20,000 shares, while the sales and settlements on the Street were much larger.

The general Railway list suffered from the break in Rock Island. This Stock had been almost its last anchor against a growing indifference to the market on the part of the outside public, and when connected with the break of 10 ₱ cent. in the Coal Stocks yesterday, the adverse influence is undoubtedly serious, although as matters of excitement in Wall-street usually go, it may not prove lasting. Up to 4 o'clock the prices in the New-York and Western Roads had declined from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. The quotations below will reflect the temper of the market late in the Afternoon.

The Gold market was very quiet at 112⅜@112½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London firm at 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. The Public Funds firm and little done outside the purchases of the Treasury of $1,000,000 at 111.66 ₱ cent. and accrued Interest, from Messrs. BAKER & KITCHEN. Other offers to the extent of $1,975,000 were made by other Brokers at higher rates. There was not much done in the Southern State Bonds at the Banks, owing to the Rock Island excitement. The prices were weak.

In the abundance of Money in Bank and among private lenders, the notable event of the day at the Stock Exchange had very little effect beyond inducing extra caution in regard to "margins" upon Stock loans. The rates to the Brokers, on call, were 4@5 ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93¼	92¼
Reading Railroad	117¼	116¼
Chicago and Rock Island	130	112⅛
North-west Common	77¼	75⅜
North-west Preferred	91⅜	89¼
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42
St. Paul Preferred	80	79
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60⅞
Lake Shore	114⅝	113⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61¼	60⅞
Western Telegraph	60¼	59¼
Erie	29¼	28⅞
Union Pacific	30½	30⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102½
Union Pacific Bonds	92	91¼
Union Land Grants	85⅞	85
Union Incomes	84	82

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, June 21. }

Gold receipts	$1,919,334 62
Gold payments	52,796 33
Gold balance	58,857,910 83
Currency receipts	271,439 23
Currency payments	327,944 93
Currency balance	4,044,542 18
Customs	372,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117⅝	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s Currency	115
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	72⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	47	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. 6s, special tax	21⅛	Michigan 6s, '73	102
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	61⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	102
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	60	Michigan 6s, '83	102
Missouri 6s	96⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L.	110
Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	95	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Connecticut 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Rhode Island 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	47	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Ohio 6s, '81	x102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ohio 6s, '86	x102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅛	Tol. & W. 2d	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. Equip. bs.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'sn.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 1st Ext.	100⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Erie 1st Ind.	93	Gal. & Chi. Ext	101
Erie 2d 7s, '79	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82⅛	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	92⅛	Mor. & Es. 2d	99
Long Dock bds.	90⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
H.R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	x102	N. J. Cen. new bs	102
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	91⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs	94⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d bs	92⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118⅛	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	92
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	113⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Cen. Pac. bs	102⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc	93
Un. Pac. 1st bs	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	104⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con	96
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Peninsula bs	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	77	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	107
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	99
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	92
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs	88	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st	98
Han. & St. Jo. Con	103⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Lack. & W. bs	102⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st	96
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	N. Y. & N. H.	100
Tol. & W. 1st Ext	95	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	82
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	89	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	87⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138⅛	Marine	105
Merchants'	121	Commonwealth	97⅛
Mechanics'	138	Park	162
America	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
City	225	Second National	100
Phenix	110⅛	Ninth National	116
Tradesmen's	155	Tenth National	128
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Gold Exchange	78
Gallatin National	120	Del. & Hudson Canal	122
Merchants' Exchange	102⅛	Pennsylvania Coal	222
State of New-York	111	Maryland Coal	33⅛
Commerce	121	American Coal	58
Ocean	95⅛	Canton, Baltimore	82
Mercantile	123	Consol. Coal of Md.	38
American Exchange	114	Cum. Coal & Iron	40
Pacific	190	West. Union Tel.	59⅛
Chatham	173	Quick. Mining Pref.	18
Bank of N. America	105	Mar. Mining	4
Irving	125	Mar. Mining Pref.	7
Metropolitan	139	Adams Express	80⅛
East River	116	Wells-Fargo Ex.	45⅛
Market	128	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	28
Nassau	107	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	53
Corn Exchange	132	United States Ex.	54⅛
Continental	99		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	127⅛	127⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	116⅜	117
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	48	49⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	28⅛
Northern Central	41	43⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90⅛

The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable July 3.

The Bank of America has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The National Park Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Bank of New-York (National) has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

A Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.* has been declared by the Irving National Bank, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable July 10.

The Union Trust Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Chatham National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

As customary, the American Exchange Bank will pay the Half-Yearly Interest on the Debt of the State of Illinois, July 1.

Messrs. THOS. DENNY & Co. are offering for sale the Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N.Y.,
ISSUE

Letters of credit for travelers; also, commercial credits through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Draw bills of exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and cable transfers on San Francisco and the West Indies.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Lead, pigs	851
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Leather, sides	12,341
Cotton, bales	5,045	Moss, bales	208
Cotton-seed, bags	595	Resin, bbls	37
Cotton-seed Meal, sks	429	Cut-meats, pkgs	144
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	268	Lard, pkgs	614
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Lard, kegs	295
Eggs, bbls	1,865	Stearine, pkgs	58
Flour, bbls	10,301	Butter, pkgs	3,332
Wheat, bushels	136,550	Cheese, pkgs	6,098
Corn, bushels	151,893	Tallow, pkgs	246
Oats, bushels	46,596	Rice, pkgs	144
Barley, bushels	23,972	Sugar (N. O.) hhds	19
Beans, bushels	120	Starch, boxes	2,925
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Skins, bdls	134
Corn-meal, bags	320	Tobacco, hhds	774
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, bx. and cs.	657
Hops, bales	3	Whisky, bbls	745
Hides, No.	3,142	Wool, bales	2,074
Hides, bales	975	Spelter, slabs	632

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—4,411 boxes Cheese, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 35 tcs. Tobacco, 5 boxes Bacon, 14 cases Machinery, 15,349 bushels Wheat, 59 cases Tobacco, 1 Piano, 58 bales Hog-hair, 15 bales Rifling, 1 case Sewing-machines, 25 bags Ore.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—7,923 bushels Corn, 100 tcs. Beef, 90 boxes Bacon, 26 bales Furs, 492 boxes Cheese, 50 pkgs. Leather, 50 bales Cotton, 5 bbls. Pork, 22,543 bushels Wheat, 300 pkgs. Butter.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—196 bags Regulus, 182 bags Cotton-seed, 77 hhds. Tobacco, 23,655 bushels Wheat, 15,515 bushels Corn, 7 tcs. Tobacco.

By the bark *Lencoln*, for London—20 tcs. Tobacco, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 128 boxes Tobacco, 150 cases Milk, 37 bales Furs, 130 bags Seed, 1,145 bags Nuts, 77 bags Horn Tips, 150 tcs. Lard, 51 boxes Clocks, 269 pkgs. Wood-ware, 1,375 bbls. Flour, 8,236 bushels Corn, 50,461 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Niagara*, for Bristol—67,921 bushels Wheat, 27 pkgs. Lard-oil, 500 bbls. Flour, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 33 tcs. Tobacco, 273 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Ottawa*, for Cork and orders—18,857 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Manitobah*, for Havre—228 casks Whale-oil, 344 bbls. Menhaden-oil, 554 hhds. Tallow, 1,700 tcs. Lard, 3,600 Staves.

By the ship *H. Irving*, for Marseilles—576 hhds. Tobacco, 48,000 Staves.

By the bark *McGilvery*, for Genoa—9,855 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *V. Rubinacci*, for Beyrout—9,830 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices. We quote at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very dull, but quoted steady. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The dealings have been quite limited for early delivery at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 974 bales, including 458 bales to spinners, 115 bales to speculators, 1 bale to shippers and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery offerings have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted off ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., leading to a more active business; sales have been reported since our last of 22,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 100 bales at 19⅞c.; July, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 1,000 bales at 20c.; August, 1,000 bales at 20⅛c., 1,000 bales at 20c.; September, 200 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18c. And today, for June, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; July, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 1,100 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 2,300 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 2,400 bales at 19⅛c., 1,300 bales at 19c.; August, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 2,300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅝c., 600 bales at 19½c., 1,100 bales at 19⅜c., 1,100 bales at 19¼c.; September, 500 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 400 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c.; October, 300 bales at 18c.; November, 100 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.35c.; August, 20.27c., September, 19c.; October, 18⅝c.; November, 18⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 5,045 bales, including 21 bales from Norfolk, 921 bales from Charleston, 2,107 bales from New-Orleans, 811 bales from Savannah, 730 bales from Galveston and 455 bales ₱ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17¾
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19¾
Middling	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20¾
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,315
Receipts last week	11,789
Receipts since the preceding week	12,233
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,023,988
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	50
Exports since Sept. 1	605,917
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this Tuesday week, with comparisons:

	Wednesday.	Thus far this w'k, without today.	Thus far last w'k, includ'g today.	Total last week.	Total this week last y'r
Galveston	724	2,533	2,151	3,050	831
New-Orleans	1,000	3,415	3,637	6,807	3,839
Mobile	122	526	1,007	1,627	1,028
Savannah	336	987	1,301	1,861	3,207
Charleston	300	1,284	1,516	2,381	1,126
Wilmington	90	205	640	590	125
Norfolk	249	1,284	2,549	3,041	750
Baltimore	227	305	235	1,240	238
New-York	455	1,013	1,700	2,705	1,064
Boston	....	283	191	365	127
Various	....	....	....	Prv.	13
				C.P. 220	63
Total	3,503	11,835	14,927	24,577	12,411
This day last week	2,863	....	Vs. 220	24,577	
This day last year	1,517	....	Vs. 323	....	12,411

Total since Sept 1, 1870 .... 3,844,361 bales
Same time last year .... 2,809,408 bales

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed for most kinds of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been more extensive, while the demand has been on a restricted scale. There has been a very slow inquiry noted for shipping brands, which have been irregular in price. The tendency throughout was downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 70; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 30; very good to Fancy at $6 30@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 85@$6 25; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 05@$6 40, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 15@$5 35
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 30@ 5 70
Extra State	6 00@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 05@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@10 25

Southern Flour continues in light request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $5 50@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been very quiet at from $4 10@$5 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 190 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 50@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 90
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been more active, but under quite liberal offerings prices of Spring have been again quoted off 1c.@2c., and off Red and Amber Western, Winter, 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. The export call has been fairly active at the reduced figures, chiefly for new crop No. 2 Spring, at $1 46@$1 48 for ordinary to very choice dry samples, mainly at $1 47@$1 47½ for prime to choice, part to arrive; $1 46@$1 46½ for ordinary to good; $1 42@$1 45, mostly $1 45, for soft, and $1 30@$1 38 for damaged, ₱ bushel. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat have been on a moderate scale at from $1 55@$1 60, chiefly in Amber at $1 56½@$1 57, afloat, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has attracted very little attention, and has been unsettled in value. The general market closed about steady on the modified quotations, with a rather more confident inquiry noted from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60, chiefly Amber at $1 56½@$1 57; No. 2 Spring, $1 46@$1 48 for the range of merchantable grades, afloat; heated do. at $1 42@$1 45; damaged do. at $1 30@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 67½@$1 80; Red and Amber State, $1 55@$1 60, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, on a less active business, particularly for export. The firmer temper of the ocean freight market was against the outward movement. The business was mainly in New Mixed Western at 74½c.@76c. for fair to choice sailing vessel grades, closing at 74½c. @75c., dry samples, and 70½c.@74c. for the range of poorer grades. Yellow Corn has been dull and irregular. White Corn has been very scarce and in request at extreme prices; small lots of Western from cars have been sold at 84c. ₱ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 70½c.@76c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 74½c.@75c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 71c.@74c. for steamer grades; 76½c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 84c. for White Western, from cars, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light demand within a range of from $1 02@$1 05 for fair ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for new State: sales, 2,700 bushels. Barley-malt has been in light request at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 1,500 bushels. A fairly active movement has been reported in Oats at about steady prices, chiefly in Mixed Western at 65c.@66c.; White do. at 67c., and White Ohio at 68c., ₱ bushel. The offerings of desirable samples have been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice New Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. @66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66½c.@67½c. for State; 68c. for prime White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 61,847 bushels Wheat and 23,438 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 1,375 bbls. Flour, 50,461 bushels Wheat, and 8,285 bushels Corn, for London; 500 bbls. Flour and 67,921 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 18,857 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 20, 1871:

Corn—Sarah King, F. L. Marsder, E. M., Lucy Dunn, R. G. Briggs, Susquehannah, Hiram Snell, R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo.

Lumber—Addie Scott, Andrew Martin, Ella Fitzpatrick, Diana Biddlecomb, Time, Johnnie, Bowley, Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; Monawk, Safe Return, Lyon's Falls; Charles McKay, Rome; Mimosa, M. McDonald, Frank H. Farrell, D. T. Martin, Oswego; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Phœnix; Emma Jane, James Hyland, Boonville.

Wheat—General Grant, Oliver A. Hess, B. Diebot, Maggie and Stelle, P. J. Delamater, Fred. Sahr, Olie, W. H. Bowman, H. N. Holt, North Star, Emma Norton, Buffalo; J. W. Tucker, Nettie, Smith Betts, S. H. Fitch, Oswego.

Oats—Major Noyes, Buffalo.

Staves—Flying Frenchman, Rochester.

Coal—Bulls Eye, Geneva.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in light stock and good demand at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request and firm at from 95c.@$1 95 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been quiet, but very firm; sales, 100 bales at 11½c., gold, ₱ lb.; of Jute, 500 bales have been sold, in Boston, at 5c., gold, for low grades, ₱ lb.; of Jute rejections, 700 bales were placed on private terms; and of Jute Butts, 200 bales, at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 333 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, all desirable grades of dry Pine Lumber continue in active demand at full prices. Cull Pine boards are still wanted at the advanced quotations, with very few in market. The decline in Spruce and Hemlock has led to large sales, and an advance may be looked for before long, on account of diminished stocks; the former, especially is getting scarce. An improved demand and brisker sales are reported at the retail yards; this, with the continued firmness of producers of Lumber, even at the high prices asked, are seen in the bracing up of the markets at all points. The Quebec and Montreal shipping-trade will be checked by unfavorable accounts from Australia and South America, no inducements being held out for shipments to those markets. The unhealthy condition of the cities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres has checked shipments to those points.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 15, were:

	Boards & Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1871	89,939,800	9,039	2,683,000
1870	74,056,600	1,145	810,000

Lake Freights are steady—$3 50 to Buffalo and $5 50 @$6 to Oswego. Canal Freights from Buffalo to Albany, $5; from Oswego to Albany, $3. River and Eastern Freights are unchanged.

METALS—Copper has been quiet at previous figures. Iron has been firm and moderately sought after. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at former rates. Of Straits Tin, 50 slabs were sold at 33¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; and of Coke Terne, 500 boxes on private terms. We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & Co., London and New-York, for the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns:

Countries.	Month ending —31st May.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	Five months ending —31st May.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.
America—				
United States	33,175	64,444	150,960	199,865
British	3,450	6,077	12,154	14,713
Spanish West India Islands	200	....	1,814	533
Brazil	337	2,252	2,270	8,489
Chili	59	1,411	5,763	2,320
Peru	3,413	2,200	6,345	7,737
Europe—				
Russia	52,741	19,466	77,466	34,198
Sweden	992	914	992	2,127
Germany	10,829	8,547	25,128	28,711
Austrian territories	2,039	1,264	15,602	1,873
France	17	....	163	1,030
Holland	2,821	2,183	10,056	3,871
Spain and Canaries	670	1,446	7,998	4,859
Asia—				
British India	13,411	3,362	87,092	25,034
Australia	212	1,005	4,629	8,922
Africa—				
Egypt	43	17	1,564	463
Other countries	6,799	8,409	27,219	28,394
Total	131,208	120,997	437,235	373,139
Old Iron to all countries	9,571	12,228	41,109	44,654
Pig-iron to United States	13,211	23,578	41,498	78,027

MOLASSES—The demand has been very limited as a rule; prices have not varied materially; sales 139 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 38c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, on a moderate demand; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, from yard, at $2 70; 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 37 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Tar has been quiet at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in less confident demand and quoted weak at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable; sales, 210 bbls., in lots. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@47½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 70@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3@$3 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have attracted less attention at less buoyant prices. Linseed has been quoted off to 87c., in casks, ₱ gallon; a sharp reduction.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been on a less extensive scale in all the home markets, and prices have been quoted stronger in most instances, though business has been comparatively tame, checked, in part, by the advanced claims of holders. .....From the Creek, the advices were of higher values for all options, the current quotations having been from $4 85@$5, on the Lower, and $4 60@$4 70 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl.... Crude, in bulk, has been in reduced supply and moderate request, with 14½c. given as the prevailing quotation. Shipping Crude has been quiet, but quoted firm at 19c.@19¼c. here, and 18⅞c.@19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 2,226 bbls.... Refined Oil has been in fair demand, and under the lighter offerings and more favorable Creek reports, prices have been quoted firmer, with sales reported here of 7,000 bbls. Standard White, deliverable to July 10, at 25⅝c., closing with 25¾c. bid and 26c. asked for June deliveries: 2,000 bbls. do., July, at 25¾c.; 500 bbls. do., same delivery, at 26c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 25⅝c.; 200 bbls. do., to fill, at 26c.; 1,500 bbls. do., July to September, at 26⅛c.; 4,000 bbls. do., July and August, at 26c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,400 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 9,855 cases for Genoa, and 9,830 cases for Beyrout. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very moderate request at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@9¾c. in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, but, with lighter offerings, has been quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for new Western Mess; $14 50@$14 75 for City do.; $12 50@$13 for new Prime to extra prime; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a decidedly more active inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller June; $14 62½, seller July; $14 62½@$14 75, seller August; $15, seller September, and $14, seller January; sales 7,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet since our last at from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in light request at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 13c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 115 pkgs. Bacon has been in limited demand at 7¼c.@8c. for Long Clear; 8c. for Short Clear; sales, 125 pkgs. Lard has been moderately active at about previous quotations, though the advantage seemed in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,150 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 9c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Western Steam, 9⅞c. for new do., to arrive and 9⅞c.@10c., chiefly 9⅞c., for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs., new Western Steam, with seller June at 10⅛c., seller July at 10⅛c., seller August at 10¼c., and seller October at 10⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 75 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quite dull, within a range of from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18 50@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales, 65 bbls. New Crop Butter has been in fair demand at firm rates, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@23c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,332 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate demand at from 9c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 6,098 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 17,760 pkgs. Business has been quite active during the week, at our quotations, for both coastwise and local trade, but closing very quietly, without change in prices. The late plentiful rains have reached every portion of the dairy districts of this State, Pennsylvania and the West, have dissipated all thought of drouth, have assured abundant crops of grass, and a full season's make of dairy products, which the long dry spell had rendered questionable. Therefore, all tendency to a further advance in prices has received a decided check, although the market remains firm, with a limited supply. Our quotations are unchanged:

New Crop.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₱ lb	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	30@35
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28@32
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ lb	30@32
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@27
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	20@23
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	20@23
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Common White and White Bottoms, Western and State, ₱ lb	13@16

Old Crop.

Common, firkins, ₱ lb	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	10@11

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 49,566 boxes. Owing to a direct certainty of a full crop of Cheese, assured by the late rains, and also to a decline in the several English markets, noted per cable, the market for Cheese has displayed considerable weakness, with an average decline of ½c. ₱ lb. on all grades. Exporters are in market, but insist on prices that will meet the desire in Europe. A fair demand prevails for local and coastwise trade, but moderate prices are insisted on as a condition. A few fancy Cheese have been sold at 2½c., but they may be considered the extreme market rate for extra stock. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	11@12
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@10½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@ 8
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	11@12
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	7@10
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@11½
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@ 8

SUGARS—Raw have been more active on the basis of previous quotations. Refiners have been purchasing more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,976 hhds. at 8¾c. for Martinique, 9c.@9½c. for refining grades Cuba; 8¾c. for very common do.; 8¾c.@9¼c. for San Domingo; 9c.@9¾c. for refining Porto Rico; 9¾c. for grocery do., and 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for Demerara; also, 2,289 boxes Havana, part at 10⅛c., but chiefly Molasses Sugar, within a range of from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅝c.@10⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 10⅞c.@13¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at stronger rates. Sales have been reported of 195,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9 5-16c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@13c.

WHISKY—Has been in better request at firmer prices, with sales reported of 175 bbls., at 92½c.@93c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 745 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firmer in most instances, with a fair inquiry for Grain room at the advanced figures, while the offerings of other articles have been very moderate. The chartering business was on a rather stronger basis as to rates, though exhibiting less activity. Grain vessels were in most request. Petroleum vessels were moderately sought after. There was some inquiry for vessels for Tobacco, Phosphate and general cargo trades, at about late figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been small lots of Cotton at ¼d., by sail, and 3-16d.@¼d., chiefly at ¼d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5¼d.; 67,500 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 65 hhds. Tallow, by sail, part at 20s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 270 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, by do., part at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 23,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6¾d. for Corn, or 7d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 6¾d.; 7,800 bushels do., at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 bales Hops, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 18s. ₱ ton; also a British ship of 1,403 tons, and a British bark of 899 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 31,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 30 tcs. Lard and 8 tons Butter, by do., at 30s.; 750 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s., ₱ ton. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig of 211 tons register, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Falmouth and orders, United Kingdom, a British bark, (now at Havana,) with a full cargo of Phosphates from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a Russian bark of 632 tons register, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, in bags, at 5s. 9d., or if direct, 6s. ₱ quarter off, and the usual 10 ₱ cent. additional if to the Continent; and a Norwegian bark, of 464 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Continental ports, a British bark, of 641 tons register, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; and a Norwegian ship, of about 595 tons register, with 4,200 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Malmy, direct, a Swedish brig, of 246 tons register, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port, a North German brig, of 242 tons register, with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bilboa, a Norwegian bark, of 320 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bahia and Pernambuco, a North German brig, of 236 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

There was no trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon. Veals were dull from 5½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs were slow, and sold only in very small lots. Sheep ranged from 4¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. There were no sales in Live Hogs this morning at Fortieth-street Hog Yards; buyers and sellers could not agree as to rates.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

S. McGRAW sold 4 Bucks, weight 500 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Lambs, weight 1,931 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 160 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 915 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 24 Veals, weight 4,165 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 635 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 15 Lambs, weight 950 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 580 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 3,660 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 5,065 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 51 Lambs, weight 3,070 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 520 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 3,090 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 36 Sheep, weight 3,096 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 2,190 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 27 Veals, weight 4,180 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,677 lbs., at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,380 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 140 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 11 Lambs, weight 605 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 310 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 19, 1871, 3,185 head of horned Cattle, 264 Sheep, 1 Cow, 44 Horses, arrived in 195 cars.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending June 21, 1871, 18,364 Hogs, 3,725 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, 940 Sheep, 207 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—118,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. FLOUR firm. WHEAT unsettled and nominal. CORN quiet; qualities are on the spot in good demand; prices of those to arrive closing dull and heavy; sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 63⅛c.@63¼c.; 135,000 bushels to arrive, at 63¼c.; twenty cars Western, to arrive, at 64c. OATS dull; sales, 3,600 bushels Western at 38c. RYE neglected. PORK lower; $14 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 9½c.@10c. HIGHWINES dull at 91c. THE CATTLE Market is active at the decline noted yesterday; 1,243 head changed hands as follows: 201 Indiana, average 1,114 lbs., $5 80; 1,280 lbs., $6; 1,318 lbs., $6; 1,357 lbs., $5 80; 1,361 lbs., $6 30; 116 Ohio, average 1,104 lbs., $5 75; 1,121 lbs., $6 25; 1,207 lbs., $5 65; 1,306 lbs., $6; 18 Michigan, average 1,161 lbs., $6 12½; 34 Missouri, average 1,271 lbs., $6 50; 40 Texas, average 1,075 to 1,094 lbs., $5 20; 33 Illinois, average 1,121 lbs., $5 87½. SHEEP—The supply is mostly Western, and prices are lower by ½c. ₱ lb.; sales were made of 838 Ohio, averaging 76 lbs. to 89 lbs., at $3 87½@$4 80; 885 Indiana, averaging 79 lbs. to 80 lbs., $4@$4 50; 478 Indiana Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., $4 87½; 377 Canada Lambs, average 53 to 60 lbs., $7 75@$8. HOGS dull, but prices are firm; 790 head were sold at $4 25@$4 35.

OSWEGO, June 21.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club in round lots held at $1 45; sales, 1,100 bushels, in car lots, at $1 46@$1 47. CORN dull; sales, 5,600 bushels High Mixed at 65c, and 1,200 bushels, in car lots, at 68c. OATS dull but unchanged; Western, 61c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED dull; Shorts, $20@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$27; Middlings, $30@$32, ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS ½c. higher on Grain, owing to the scarcity of boats; Flour 30c., Wheat 7¼c., Corn 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,200 bushels Corn, 444,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 2,514,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—COTTON better: Middling, 19¾c.@20c. FLOUR very dull; business small; Extra Winter, $5 15@$5 25; Treble Extra, $6 25 @$6 62½c. Family Winter, $7 50@$7 85. WHEAT dull; business small; prime old Red, $1 55; new No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50. CORN firm at 51½c. @52c. for Mixed, on track; 54c.@57c. for White, in elevator; 60c.@62, Mixed, sacked. OATS firm at 51c. on track; 56c.@57c., sacked. RYE quiet at 80c.@83c. WHISKY steady at 92c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP dull. BAGGING lower; sales at 20c.@22c.; lacies for heavy flax. PORK firm at $14 75@$15. BULK MEATS—Clear Sides, loose, 8c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 6⅞c. @7c.; Clear Rib, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. LARD in fair order demand at 10⅛c.@10½c. for Refined tierce; 11⅛c.@11¼c. for kegs. HOGS inactive; sales at $3 50@$3 75. CATTLE firm and in good request; $2 25@$3 for inferior to common; $3 50@$4 for medium; $4 50@$5 50 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and prices declined; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35@$1 38; not much offering, hence the disparity in prices; official quotation for No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35. CORN active and prices advanced, 58c. RYE unchanged and quiet, 90c.@95c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, 53c.@57c. PORK dull and prices nominal at $15. LARD dull and unchanged; sales at 9¾c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@7⅛c. BACON dull and prices declined; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides offered at 8⅜c. LIVE HOGS dull and unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales, 232 hhds. WHISKY dull and unchanged at 88c.

CHICAGO, June 21.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring declined ⅛c.@⅝c.; $1 26@$1 28¼ cash; closed quiet at $1 25⅞@$1 26; in the afternoon, unchanged. CORN less active; No. 2 Mixed, 53⅛c.@53¼c. cash; closed dull. OATS quiet; No. 2 closed at 48⅛c. RYE dull; No. 2 at 73c.@74c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 75c. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 88½c. PORK steady; Mess, 14½c. LARD, 9⅞c. cash, 9⅞c.@10c. June. Dry-salted MEATS nominally unchanged. LIVE HOGS active; $3 80@$4 25. CATTLE quiet and steady; $4 12½@$5 87½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 269,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 350 bushels Barley, and 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 239,000 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye, and 800 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5⅛c.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 24.—FLOUR in light demand and holders firm. WHEAT—Amber Michigan excited; prices higher; other grades declined 1c.@2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 57; No. 2 Red, $1 38; No. 3 at $1 35@$1 36; rejected Red, $1 32. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 58⅛c., closing at 58¼c.; Low Mixed, 57⅛c.; Yellow, 59⅛c.; Michigan, 58c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 2 at 53⅛c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS firm and higher; Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c.@4c.; to Oswego, 6⅛c.@7⅛c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—COTTON firm for higher grades; Middling, 20½c.@21c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,164 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 41,820 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 62½; double extra, $6; treble extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN firm; Mixed and Yellow, 72c.; White, 75c.@77c. OATS quiet at 60c. BRAN firmer, $1 25. HAY quiet; choice, $27@$28. PORK firm at $16. BACON quiet and firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. HAMS, sugar-cured, 15c.@15½c. LARD steady; tierce, 10⅛c.@11c.; keg, 11⅛c.@11½c. SUGAR dull, 10⅛c. MOLASSES, nothing doing. WHISKY dull; Western rectified, 92c.@92½c. COFFEE stagnant, 15⅛c. @15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124⅛; New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Gold, 112⅛.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—WHEAT more active; sales, 1,000 bushels Amber State, delivered in Troy, at $1 62; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, in elevator, at $1 70, and a small parcel Diehl at $1 80. RYE dull and nominally $1 10 for State. CORN firm at 73c.@75c. for fair to choice high-mixed and Western. BARLEY-MALT less buoyant; country-made from No. 2 rowed State Barley, $1 15@$1 20, and six-rowed at $1 30@$1 35, cash; city-made from two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do., $1 30@$1 40, and Canada West, $1 40@$1 50. OATS in good demand and market steady; sales, Chicago, 65c.@66c.; State, 67c.@68c.; White Ohio, 68c.@69c., closing steady.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—COTTON dull and prices declined; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR very firm; demand exceeds supply; Family Extra, $6 75. WHEAT firm at 55c.@65c.; sales, 500 bushels. MOLASSES firmer at 25c., delivered next Monday. CORN firm and in demand; 72c. Shelled and Sacked. OATS quiet at 63c. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISIONS steady and inactive. Mess PORK, $15 50. LARD, prime leaf, tierce and keg, 11½c. BACON—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Bulk MEATS quiet at 1c. less than Bacon. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO very quiet; sales, 226 hhds.; Lugs, $5 40@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 75@$8 12.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—FLOUR dull and prices nominal. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 26¼. OATS active; No. 2 at 48⅛c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 53⅛c. RYE—No. 1 at 75c. BARLEY dull and prices nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushel Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; closed at a decline of 3c.@4c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42. CORN in fair demand and prices advanced, High Mixed held at 62c.; Low Mixed at 61c. OATS in fair demand, and market firm at 58c.; some asking 59c. PETROLEUM active; Refined, 23¾c.@24c.; Crude, $5 65@$5 70.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 21.—COTTON steady, with moderate demand at 20¼c.; receipts, 270 bales; shipments, 295 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping, $4 75 @$7 75. CORN dull and unchanged, 68c.@69c. OATS unchanged. LARD dull and prices nominal. PORK dull; holders anxious to sell at $16. BACON quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19⅝c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 227 bales; gross, 300 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 1,990 bales.

DETROIT, June 21.—WHEAT in fair demand and market firm; Extra, 41½c. CORN steady, with moderate demand. OATS quiet and unchanged, 56c.

WILMINGTON, June 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 90 bales; exports, coastwise, 177 bales; stock, 867 bales.

BOSTON, June 21.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.; gross receipts, 9 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

GALVESTON, June 21.—COTTON weak; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 724 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,516 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,213 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20⅛c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 300 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,835 bales.

MOBILE, June 21.—COTTON easier; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 122 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,914 bales.

NORFOLK, June 21.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 249 bales; exports, coastwise, 265 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 1,828 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—COTTON tending downward; Middling, 19⅛c.@20c.; net receipts, 336 bales; exports, coastwise, 677 bales; stock, 8,930 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money, and 92 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88¾.

2 P. M.—Consols are quoted at 92 for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 20—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96¼@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 20—Evening.—Rentes closed at 51f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork 47s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 8 9-16d. for Middling. The transactions in Cotton to arrive are small.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western, Miss Georgie Langley, Mr. J. A. Herne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Assembly, on Tuesday, President Thiers made a speech criticising severely the policy of Napoleon, and the course of M. Gambetta in not making peace when the failure of the Army of the Loire was demonstrated. He also reviewed the financial condition of the country, and suggesting means of paying the indemnity, which ought to be done speedily. M. Thiers' speech produced a good effect, especially the part relating to the increase of the sinking fund by 200,000,000 francs annually. The loan, it is thought, will succeed. It is proposed to place boxes in all places of public resort, including the churches, to receive contributions toward paying off the indemnity. The postal service has been entirely re-established. M. Maret, formerly editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*, has been arrested. M. Pyat is said to have escaped to London by the aid of the passport of a Bavarian officer. The trial of Rochefort begins on Monday. The galleries of the Louvre will be opened again next Sunday. The tobacco manufactory at Strasbourg has been removed to Dijon. A letter from the Archbishop of Cambria and Bishop of Arras, demanding the resumption of the French protection of Rome, has been presented to the Assembly. The *Indépendance Belge* announces that a Bonapartist Congress will soon be held at Brussels, to be presided over by M. Rouher. The *Figaro* has been seized at St. Denis. The French loan is popular in Berlin, and a large portion of it will be taken by German capitalists.

The census of England and Wales shows a population of 22,700,000, and that of Ireland, 5,400,000. Mr. Schenck will present his credentials to the Queen on Friday. Earl de Grey has been made Marquis of Ripon. The British steamer *Collingwood*, from Liverpool for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board, thirty in number.... The bill to reorganize the Italian Army merits the approval of the Chamber of Deputies.... Count Beust stated in the Imperial Diet on Tuesday, that the relations of Austria with the western Powers were excellent, and there was no reason to apprehend a collision with Russia; that the results of the Euxine Conference at London were satisfactory to the Government, and that Austrian prosperity and influence were increasing. A number of Austrian Bishops have petitioned the Emperor to restore the temporal power of the Pope, but they have received no answer.... The action of Turkey regarding Mr. Trecoupis, causes irritation in Athens. Turkey has asked that Mr. Rangabe be retained at Constantinople.... Roumania is preparing to seek a loan of 80,000,000 francs on the Crown property.... The German Government having complained to the Pope of the attitude of the Catholic party in Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli disavowed all responsibility for the course pursued by them.

GENERAL.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, yesterday, nominated Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, for Governor, by acclamation; Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, for Lieutenant-Governor; Wm. H. West, of Logan, Judge of the Supreme Court; Isaac R. Welsh, State Treasurer; James Williams, State Auditor; Francis B. Ford, Attorney-General; F. M. Harvey, School Commissioner; Rodney Todd, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and S. R. Hosmer, Member of the Board of Public Works.

Gen. Sherman has arrived in Washington, and says the danger of an Indian war in Texas is not as great as would appear from the statements recently made. The Indians there can bring into the field no more than seven or eight hundred warriors, and the cavalry force at the command of Gen. Reynolds is sufficient to restrain them. Fresh horses are to be purchased and supplied to this force. The Sioux near Forts Berthold and Buford are raiding upon herdsmen, and apprehension is felt that the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers may have difficulty in running the line in the up-river country.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch of May 26, says the yellow fever is disappearing, and the city begins once more to wear an appearance of activity.

The commencement exercises at Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, closed yesterday. The valedictory was pronounced by Miss Ellen Minst Folsom, of Concord, Mass. It has been decided to connect the college with all points in the United States by telegraph. Prof. Morse has presented the college with the first daguerrotypes produced in this country.

In the New-Hampshire Senate, yesterday, Senator Smith, of the Tenth District, voted with the Republicans on the bill to authorize Police Courts to grant naturalization papers, thus defeating it.

We are indebted to Purser W. Hempstead, of the *Missouri*, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our Cuban correspondence.

The "Brains of New-York."

Throughout all the trials and tribulations that the Democracy have had to encounter in fishing for an available candidate for the Presidency in 1872, we have had a constant and "abiding faith" that the right selection would be made at last. The unerring instinct of the popular heart, we were confident, would ultimately discover and point out the man for the crisis. Nor are we in the least surprised, now the discovery has been made, that he should turn up among the tribe of Sachems and warriors of Tammany Hall; for it has long been evident that all there was left of real genuine Democracy in the country was embodied in that precious organization. To use the words of the *World*, in a recent article defending its employers against the envious attacks of provincial Democracy, the Tammany Sachems constitute "the one great Democratic phalanx which neither storm has bowed, nor sunshine melted away during all these years of trial and despair." It being, then, among the manifest decrees of fate that the coming man should be a Tammany Sachem, it follows, as naturally as night follows day, that his name should be none other than Peter "Brains" Sweeny.

We are aware that there are weak-minded and fastidious Democrats who will object to the name of Sweeny as a Presidential candidate. They will say it is not aristocratic or romantic enough, and smacks too much of the "ould sod." We fancy we hear some Western Democrat of the Hendricks stripe, or some Hancock Democrat, or even, perhaps, some Hoffman Democrat, muttering to himself, with a sneer upon his lips:

> "O! Sweeny, Sweeny—Phœbus! what a name
> To fill the speaking trump of future fame."

But when the country comes to learn who Sweeny is, and "what that name might imply," we apprehend it will cease to sneer, and will lose sight of the cognomen in the greatness of the man. We are pleased to learn, therefore, that Mr. Sweeny, overcoming his native modesty, has determined to make his merits known to the people throughout the length and breadth of the land. We have hitherto had occasion to quote somewhat largely from the biographers and eulogists whom he employs to blow his trumpet, through the medium of letters written from New-York to Western and Southern papers. In the latest of these letters that has reached us—written to the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, and signed "A. J. S.," (doubtless Andrew Jackson Sweeny, a literary scion of the family)—we find the merits of Peter B. thus set forth:

> "Without the slightest disparagement to either of those three gentlemen, (Hoffman, Hendricks and Hancock,) I propose to say something more of another New-York gentleman, who, if he has been less talked of, is certainly not less worthy of being considered. I refer to Peter B. Sweeny, of the City of New-York. He was born in this City in 1827. Mr. Sweeny has gone up step by step, building his own ladder as he ascended, until, in common parlance, he is *universally acknowledged to be the "Brains" of New-York*. In his personal character he is unassailable—temperate, modest, studious. Too firm to be improperly influenced by anybody, too wise to be subject to imposture. Thoroughly educated and thoroughly trained, he knows New-York—and to know New-York is to know the world. To know New-York, to manage New-York, to govern New-York, with its 1,200,000 inhabitants from every land, from every clime, representing every degree of virtue, vice and crime, requires a rare and catholic ability—I mean catholic in the broadest and freest sense of the term—and Mr. Sweeny possesses this ability in the most eminent degree. There is no man in America who could reach the Presidential chair with more of the confidence of thoughtful men than Peter B. Sweeny."

If a man who is "universally acknowledged to be the brains of New-York," and who "knows New-York," and consequently must know his own brains, (which we are told is equivalent to knowing the whole world,) is not equal to the emergency of a Presidential candidate, we would like to know where the Democracy are to find one. We are sorry to see the editor of the Georgia paper, in introducing the letter of his New-York correspondent, attempting to throw cold water on the glowing eulogy above quoted; but he is evidently jealous of the gifts of Peter B. Sweeny, and has a narrow-minded provincial fear of the power and greatness of Tammany Hall.

It has always been among the penalties of greatness to be carped at, belittled, and sometimes ridiculed, by picayune minds, and Mr. Sweeny cannot expect to escape the ordeal; but, with the corps of correspondents who are now engaged in disseminating his virtues, he cannot but triumph in the end, and the universality of his genius will ultimately be recognized by his countrymen, and rewarded by the highest office in their gift. There is one means of extending his popularity, however, which we are afraid Mr. Sweeny has overlooked. Mayor Hall understands it thoroughly, and availed himself of it to a large extent during the campaign last Fall. We refer to the distribution of photographs and pictures with a view to make the people familiar with the charms of his face and person. These things are often more potent than speeches or campaign documents, or even New-York letters to the provincial Press. Mr. Sweeny should attend to this department of the canvass without delay. Let him engage that truthful artist, Nast, to distribute broadcast over the country those inimitable likenesses that have made the features of the great Peter so familiar to New-Yorkers, and his nomination to the Presidency will be secured beyond any doubt.

Accumulated Debt Bonds.

Of the enormous increase in the City and County debt, which has taken place in the last two years, no less than $12,500,000 falls under the single head of "Accumulated Debt" bonds. These bonds bear interest at seven per cent., and fall due in installments from 1884 to 1888. We find that a premium of two and a half per cent. could still be had for those sold in 1870. But what do these Accumulated Debt bonds represent? They stand for accumulated debt we know, but what debt, and for what was the debt accumulated? Twelve and a half million dollars is a greater sum than that which the Croton Aqueduct and the distribution of water added to the debt of the City. It is a greater sum than that which the Central Park placed on the debtor side of our account. It is more than the war added to our burdens. Twelve and a half million dollars is a sum which no English Minister would dare to ignore in an account of the expenditures of the nation. Yet Controller Connolly vouchsafes not a word of explanation—not a single word. We suspect that under these Accumulated Debt bonds are hidden some of the most shameful transactions which a financial secretary was ever called on to cover up.

If the tangled threads of the finances of New-York are ever to be unraveled, the ends must be picked up at Albany. There are to be found the outcroppings of premeditated villainy, which here sinks far below the surface. In both the City and County Tax Levies of 1868, a section was inserted authorizing the issue of "revenue" bonds, payable out of the taxes of the following year, to provide means for paying any "judgment, judgments or adjusted claims" which should be recovered, or might exist, against the City or County. This authority was not interpreted as providing for an increase of the permanent debt, but only as a permission to postpone for a few months payments which could not be conveniently made from an empty treasury. A year later, in the City and County Tax Levies of 1869, a section was included authorizing the Controller to cancel the revenue bonds issued under the above-mentioned provision of the Tax Levies of 1868, and to replace them with "Accumulated Debt" bonds, having twenty years to run. In the Tax Levies of 1870 the "Accumulated Debt" bonds are still further explained by a provision that "it shall not be lawful to borrow upon the credit of the City or County, or to make and issue 'Accumulated Debt' bonds to a greater amount than will be sufficient to discharge and pay the claims which shall have been adjusted or recovered against the said City or County previous to the passage of this act."

Under cover of this vague legislation, and without reporting to the tax-payers any particulars whatever of these "judgments" and "adjusted claims," the Controller has proceeded to issue $12,500,000 of seven per cent. bonds, on which we are to be taxed $875,000 a year for the next twenty years to pay the interest. But this is not the whole of it. If this accumulated debt legislation was anything more or less than a rascally contrivance to cover up a plan for funding floating debts and covering up enormous deficiencies, we should be glad to know it. Just such another piece of audacity is the second section of the acts for the consolidation of the City and County debt, passed by the last Legislature. The floating debt, deficiencies, &c., are now greater than ever. The Controller hesitates to show his face either in American or foreign money markets. His outstanding "revenue bonds," payable out of this year's taxes, are, by his own confession, more than twenty million dollars. The county revenue bonds outstanding on the 1st of January were $8,886,200, against $564,500 on the 1st of January, 1870. So large a sum has now to be paid for the annual interest on the City and County debt, so heavy are the State taxes, and so extravagant is the administration of the Ring, that instead of any surplus for the payment of these revenue bonds, there is certain to be a large excess of expenditures over receipts. And so, as we charged on the morning after the promulgation of the Mayor's Message and the Controller's scandalous hodge-podge, consolidated bonds must be sold at any sacrifice to cover up this enormous deficit. The $12,500,000 already lifted out have not lessened the water in Tammany's leaky vessel. It is useless for capitalists to attempt to bail it out. The situation, we warn our readers, is critical. Somebody must shortly go to the bottom. Something must be done, but if neither tax-payers nor bond-holders feel called upon to exert themselves for an honest government, the reign of these Tammany swindlers must be prolonged, and we shall still go on from bad to worse.

The Tichborne Lawsuit.

The Tichborne case continues to attract eager attention in London, and the balance of testimony to exhibit that bewildering succession of contradictions by which this remarkable trial has from the first been characterized. Before the examination of the plaintiff, the putative Sir Roger Tichborne himself, his case looked extremely strong. Many credible witnesses had sworn point-blank to his identity, and other corroborating evidence seemed quite impregnable. But now that the sharp counsel on the other side have taken the claimant in hand, his chances appear to be sensibly diminished. The confusion and inconsistency of some of his answers to questions, his strange illness, which has recurred more than once during his examination, his total ignorance of persons with whom the true Sir Roger is declared to have been acquainted, combine with other untoward incidents to give the affair a more dubious look than ever; and if, as is threatened, the Solicitor-General does in fact put in the witness-box the father, brother and sister of Arthur Orton the Wapping butcher, to prove that the claimant is that person, his hopes of enjoying the Baronetcy must, to all appearance, be seriously clouded.

Among other critical matters sifted by the plaintiff's examination, that of his ignorance of French has been much dwelt upon. The defendant's advisers plainly rely much on this weak point of their opponent. A volume of Chateaubriand was lately produced in Court, which the witness attested to be his own. He, at least, believed it to be his own. It certainly had been the property of the true Sir Roger. Now, of course, one more readily forgets how to speak a language, once having known it, than to read it. The test as regards speaking French had already been applied. In fact, the plaintiff and his counsel admitted squarely that he had forgotten all the French he ever knew. On this occasion he was asked to read a page from the Chateaubriand before him. He replied, "I don't profess to do it." The Lord Chief-Justice, in apparent surprise, said, "Do you mean to say you cannot read French in French, not to translate it?" To which answer was made, "No; I have quite forgotten the language. I can't read my own letters." On this the Solicitor-General expressed his regret, saying that was precisely what he had been about to ask the witness to do. The Lord Chief-Justice appears to have conveyed to the claimant at this juncture a distinct idea of prejudice against him, for presently we find Sir Roger, or Arthur Orton, remonstrating to the Court as follows: "Your Lordship is very sharp upon me. I feel in duty bound to say so. Since I have been in this box the other side have required no counsel at all. Your Lordship seems determined that justice shall not be done me." To which the Chief-Justice made the caustic reply, "I must trouble you to be more decent in your observations, and to answer the questions promptly."

If, for the sake of hypothesis, it is assumed that the claimant, while astonishingly well "coached," is in truth an impostor, it must be admitted that the latest developments lend great plausibility to the theory. So long as the examination refers to things in which he is manifestly well "up," the claimant's replies are reasonable and coherent; but when taken out of his depth—that is, when interrogated, through the ingenuity of counsel, on topics that he might be presumed to be equally at home in as with others with which he is acknowledged on all sides to be familiar—he flounders and excites suspicion. The following, for example, looks exceedingly equivocal:

The Solicitor-General—Can you give me the name of any book you read with your tutor on your tour?

Witness—I don't remember what they were; they were the general books read in that day. Q.—Just tell me one. A.—I don't remember. Q.—Can't you give me the name of a single book you read with your tutor? A.—I can't just now. Q.—But now is the time. Can't you give me the name of one of them? A.—They were the general books. Q.—Can't you give us the name of a single one? A.—No. Q.—The ordinary school-books; you were there, you know, until you were fifteen or sixteen! A.—Not quite so long as that; I did not commence Latin and Greek until I went to Stonyhurst. Q.—You have sworn your tutor told you a little Latin? A.—I don't think he did; he taught me reading, writing, and geography; it was a French geography book; he was my only tutor, and was with me four or five years. Q.—Can't you recollect anything else he taught you? A.—I can't remember anything but grammar. Q.—Did you read any history of France or of England? A.—I can't say; I read several books; I can't give you the name of a single book; he taught me arithmetic; I don't think that I got beyond simple division; I only went one tour with my mother.

We are aware that it is explained that Sir Roger is an exceptional person, that he drank hard for some time, that he has been wounded, and has experienced, from various causes, cerebral derangement, yet it is somewhat surprising that his memory should be so clear and accurate to the minutest detail about other things that happened at the same time, and so obscure and unsatisfactory about this. Other extraordinary complications have been brought forward, on the other hand, in the examination, which appear so totally useless, and, if considered as fabrications, for the plaintiff's case so absurdly prejudicial, that to many minds they will confirm belief in his identity. Thus, he swore most positively to the seduction of his cousin—with great reluctance, it should be said—the lady sitting meanwhile in open Court, and gave a long history of connected circumstances, which the defense cannot apparently upset. Such statements as this, and others not essential, it would seem, to the establishment of his case, and at the same time offering numerous vulnerable points of attack, the claimant advanced, and stood elaborate cross-questioning upon, with perfect freedom, and we cannot help thinking that all this is incompatible with the theory of imposture. On the last day of the examination, the report of which has come to hand, the witness begged to be excused from going on; "I cannot be responsible for any answer that I may give today," he said, "I am in such intense pain." A consultation then took place between the Court and counsel, and the case was postponed by agreement until Thursday, June 15. So far, the interest of the trial has been kept up in a manner not short of amazing. The most ingenious novel writer could not have devised a plot in which hopes and fears, probabilities and doubts, should be more artfully adjusted and balanced; and we fancy that the cleverest of lawyers no less than the least intelligent of laymen must be perfectly mystified, so far, as to whether this eccentric claimant be indeed Sir Roger Tichborne, Baronet, or Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher.

French Credit.

We are now in possession of most of the data requisite for fixing the amount of indebtedness which France has incurred, owing to the events of the last nine months. M. Thiers estimates the war expenditure at six hundred millions of dollars, the deficit in the revenue, owing to the disturbance of trade and the impossibility of collection, at three hundred and twenty-six millions, and the cost of suppressing the revolt of the Commune at eighty-seven millions—in all $1,013,000,000. When to this is added one thousand millions of dollars, to be raised to pay the German war indemnity, we have the very respectable addition to the public obligations of France, since July, 1870, of $2,013,000,000. At the beginning of 1870, the principal and interest of the French national debt amounted to $2,700,000,000—and we may confidently reckon that by the time the loans necessary to pay the indemnity and other outstanding liabilities have been issued, the principal and interest of the public debt of France will have touched the astounding sum of five thousand millions of dollars. Yet in the face of this obvious certainty, this morning's cable telegrams announce that the loan recently placed upon the market has been received with special favor even in Berlin, and that there is every prospect of its being rapidly taken up. It would be impossible to imagine a more striking proof of the faith which the world has in the elasticity of the resources of France than the warm reception accorded to her reappearance as a borrower. It can hardly be doubted, however, that this confidence springs partly from a belief in the proximate restoration of monarchy. Capital is rather distrustful of European Republics, and it seems probable that the marked favor extended to the first of a numerous line of new French loans will depend for its continuance upon the appearance on the scene of the Count of Chambord with a devoted peasantry and an attached army at his back. Making due allowance for the sagacity of European lenders, it is exceedingly difficult to see that their security will be greatly improved by the advent of a Legitimist King. The French people can have no possible reason for electing Henry V., other than the fact of his claims being the furthest back of the series of administrative forms which constitute the vicious circle along which they seem to be condemned to move. A new succession of "strong" Governments, sandwiched with revolutions, is not a pleasant prospect for France or for the world, but it will be the inevitable consequence of a renewed triumph of the white rose of Bourbon.

Of course, the ultimate question for the financiers who are ready to take up the French loan is as to the ability of France to stand a greatly-increased rate of taxation, and the probable permanence of this ability. M. Thiers is reported by the cable to have stated that he is not in favor of an income tax, nor is he disposed to make the Customs duties of an oppressive character. For the fiscal year 1869–70 the revenue of France was about four hundred million dollars, nearly one-third of which was derived from taxes on land. Of the expenditure to be set against this, more than one-half is of a kind which it is impossible to reduce, and the remainder, which is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the military establishment, is not likely, after late experiences, to be subjected to any material reduction. The Government must meet for the coming financial year an increased interest charge of at least one hundred millions of dollars, and has pledged itself, besides, to meet some portion of its outstanding liabilities with the proceeds of fresh taxes. With a paying power temporarily though seriously reduced, there can be no doubt that the taxes demanded of the French citizen will be felt with double the pressure they have ever been in the present generation, and that, in proportion to the national resources, they will be greater than those of any other people in Europe or America. The moment that the full weight of this pecuniary burden begins to press, as it must do, upon every class of the population, it may open a new era in French politics, in which the existing party lines may be altogether effaced.

A Hero's Ingratitude.

An old proverb assures us that there is honor among thieves. How true this is we do not know. Certain revelations we made recently concerning the disputed "rakes" in the Court-house swindle would indicate that here at least the old proverb is at fault. And gratitude appears to be as little known to our Metropolitan fraternity as honor. At least so much is to be inferred from the last exploit of our once-esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Varley, sometimes known as Reddy the Blacksmith. His distinguished and outraged associate, Mr. Harry Hill, will, we are sure, corroborate the opinion. Mr. Varley has acted in a manner which is in the highest degree unprofessional, and sinks him to the level of an ordinary Alderman or Deputy Sheriff.

The estimation in which we have held Mr. Varley is known to our readers. We have taken pride in exhibiting his virtues, we have exulted in his triumphs, we have sympathized with his defeats. When he beat his landlady we held him up as a pattern of unterrified Democracy. When he perforated the lamented Mr. Haggerty, we mingled our tears over that hero, with our praises of the victor. We have not sought to disguise his faults. He was eccentric in his views of life and property, and for a timid man, on a very dark night, might have proven an uncongenial companion. But it was his chief glory to be considered "square," and like that other great man whom he so much resembles, our venerated "Boss," always to divide "fair" and never to "go back on" his friends. In short, he was a model Democrat, an ornament of the Ring, and with much more justice than our ungrammatical Mayor, deserved the title of the modern *Admirable Chrichton* of the slums.

From this great height has Mr. Varley fallen. He has "gone back" on his friend and benefactor, Mr. Hill, in the most flagrant manner, and he has even punched his friend and benefactor's head. Our readers already know the painful story. On Tuesday Mr. Hill and Mr. Varley were arrested by the Sheriff of Queens County for complicity in the late prize-fight therein. They were taken to Hempstead and admitted to bail. Mr. Hill, who is like Mr. Tweed and Mr. Connolly, a man of substance, furnished the requisite securities for both. The friends returned to the City together, and Mr. Varley at once proceeded to celebrate his freedom by getting gloriously drunk. In this propitious condition he repaired in the evening, with a select following, to the hostelry of his friend, Mr. Hill. There his natural playfulness speedily found vent. He sportively abused Mr. Hill's "pretty waiter-girls," and he jocosely assaulted Mr. Hill's "gentlemanly" guests. On Mr. Hill's mildly remonstrating, he even struck that benevolent gentleman, and having with the aid of one of his henchmen promptly relieved him of his diamond pin, drew a revolver and a knife and prepared for further diversions. His amiable intentions were frustrated by the arrival of the Police, and both gentlemen were locked up for the night.

It is distressing, of course, to give up a pet illusion and to abandon a favorite hero, but the interests of true Democracy require that Mr. Varley's ungrateful conduct should be condemned. If gentlemen are to be permitted to "go back on" their friends, what is to become of our civic administration? The singular conduct of the Controller in regard to the Court-house spoils is an ominous warning, and the infection may spread. The Mayor, to whom the process is not unfamiliar, may "go back on" Mr. Sweeny, or that astute gentleman may even, at a favorable opportunity, "go back on" the Boss. In view of these frightful possibilities, we rather rejoice in the prospect of Mr. Varley's punishment. His moneyed friend will, of course, withdraw his bail, and then Mr. Varley will be left to the tender mercies of the Queen's County authorities. Some time since we suggested that this hero's labors in the cause of true Democratic liberty had been sufficiently arduous and distinguished to entitle him to a brief retirement. We trust that the auspicious moment has now arrived, and that he will now be pensioned off for some time in comfortable county quarters, at the public expense.

MINOR TOPICS.

As a masterly vindication of Republican policy and a scathing arraignment of the programme of the Democracy in Ohio and elsewhere, the speech of Senator Sherman at Columbus, yesterday, will be read with keen interest and admiration. Much has been said and written about the topics adverted to by the speaker, but he has contrived to say something worth listening to about them all. Among the thousand and one criticisms of the "new departure" it would be difficult to find a more apt illustration than that given by Senator Sherman, viz., that the resolutions embodying it reminded him of the famous bronze horse at Milan, apparently eager to start off in every direction, but really going nowhere.

We don't expect the Republican Party to become the champions of the Eight-hour law to the exclusion of every other issue, nor, refusing to do so, to depart into outer darkness at the next elections or soon after. But Mr. Wendell Phillips has made up his mind that these are the alternatives for the party, and substantially says so, in this week's *National Standard*. He don't like it because the Republican Press never approved of his nomination to Congress by the "working men," which was due, if we remember rightly, to the fact that he is not in any sense a working man, and knows nothing, by experience or study, of their real needs, but is a reckless, loquacious gabbler, who cannot rise to the dignity of a theorist on industrial matters. "If," he says, "impatient, disgusted with your vanity, or stung with your neglect, we make bargains elsewhere, the whole blame is yours." There is only one thing more striking about this than its indifference to the political immorality of "making bargains" with the votes of a class, and that is the superb impudence of that "We."

A correspondent of a weekly paper, vouched by the editor to be "well known and highly esteemed in literary circles," pleads, in regard to Foster's bogus "appeal:" "Do ask somebody if something ought not to be said in answer to this appeal for mercy from a human being." If the editor should "ask somebody" this very irrelevant question, he would learn, if "somebody" had read the daily papers, that several things had been said in answer to the so-called appeal; among others, that the appeal was not made by Foster, being repudiated by his counsel; that the excuse of drunkenness raised by it was not an excuse, but an aggravation; that the punishment meted out to him was admirably adapted to prevent just such ruffians from similar attempts; and that that being the case, the only object of punishment, namely, prevention of crime, was to be attained and would be attained by so much more surely as the punishment was swift and inevitable. If any amiable *literati* doubt the correctness of these replies to the "appeal for mercy from a human being," we invite them to study the facts bearing on the case in a series of midnight journeys on the Broadway line of street-cars, with a drunken politician by their side, and a sober but sympathizing politician on each platform as conductor and driver.

Three hundred and eighty-four shoe manufacturers of New-England, distributed through Lynn, Haverhill, Boston and other places, have issued a public protest against the present tariff on the raw material employed in their business. They estimate the taxes thus levied as returning to the Government not more than three and a half millions of revenue, but imposing on the trade an increased expense for raw material amounting to eighteen millions of dollars. This tax they declare is vicious for the double reason that it has not protected the interests in whose favor it was enacted, and has hampered the manufacture of shoes so seriously that the trade of Canada, Mexico, the West Indies and South America is lost to this country, while the manufacture has been largely transferred to Canada.

That very happy family, the Ohio Democracy, is now engaged in solving the pleasing conundrum, "Who was nominated for Governor by the Democrats?" "Gen." McCook received the official certificate of nomination, but the friends of "Gen." Thomas Ewing—an abler and more popular man—claim to have six tally-sheets, kept by as many experienced members of the Convention, showing that the majority of votes was really given to Ewing. This, we submit, is carrying Tammany tactics too far. The cheating ought to be reserved until the enemy is met. If the Democracy can't have "honor among"—themselves, there is an end to all proper and successful frauds upon the common foe.

A correspondent writes us in terms of just indignation against a vile pamphlet, pretending to be a medical treatise, and being really an advertisement of certain remedies by which the sensual are falsely assured that they can escape the physical consequences of their crimes, and asks if there is no means of stopping the issue of these abominable publications. We know of none. In this City the Police have certain powers, which they have exercised spasmodically, with no sure effect. In New-Jersey, where our correspondent lives, there may be a better law and better means of enforcing it. Meanwhile, the prompt kicking off the premises of every scoundrel found circulating the stuff referred to, would undoubtedly be advantageous, as far as those particular premises were concerned.

Episcopal demands for the resumption of the French protectorate at Rome are among the latest annoyances to which that vexed body, the French Assembly, has been subjected. These demands come from priests who, only on Friday last, found their names attached to a letter presented to Pope Pius IX., in which they said:

> "You know, Holy Father, that the Catholics of France have always opposed their Government whenever it wavered in defending you."

Unfortunately the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the priests and their candidate for the French throne are destined to be successful. If so, we may be sure that no acceptance of the situation in Italy will be listened to in France, and the Papal question will once more be dragged into the arena of European politics.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE LONG STRIKE" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. Boucicault's drama of "The Long Strike" was brought out at Wallack's last evening, after a slumber of some years. The performance attracted an exceedingly large audience, and afforded unmistakable pleasure. "The Long Strike" has indeed entered upon a long run. Several of its scenes, constructed with a view to effectiveness in a purely theatrical sense, were watched with so much interest and their culmination was marked by so much applause that the prediction is a safe one. In brief, the story of the piece, which needs no recapitulation here, inasmuch as its publication followed early representations at the Olympic and at Wallack's, is not remarkable for freshness or for clever treatment, but it suggests several very powerful incidents, and these sustain its weight. The acting of Mr. Charles Fisher, full of an intensity in strict keeping with the circumstances, endowed the tableau of the conspiracy of the strikers with great strength. That of the murder, aided in its melodramic influence by a superb stage-setting, became telling in no common degree by clever stage management, drawing from unlimited resources. The picture of the telegraph office is really the last notable of the series, but its realism as a view, and the absorbing character of the action hurried on within its limits, would almost suffice to insure the popularity of the whole piece. As during its first rehearsals in this country, in Mr. J. H. Stoddart's sketch of *Lawyer Moneypenny* was centred the amusement of the night. Mr. Stoddart's tendency to exaggeration is well known, but his part in "The Long Strike" is one admitting of its slight indulgence, and in fact uproarious merriment, and plaudits and cries of recall, go far in extenuation of sometimes excessive exuberance of word and gesture. Mr. Stoddart's personation had all this approval yesterday, and will probably be honored after the same fashion for some weeks. Of the excellence of Mr. Fisher's work we have spoken already; the personage is allowed to disappear so abruptly that he is certainly remembered by other characteristics than the number of his lines. A capital representative of *Johnny Reilly* was found in Mr. J. C. Williamson, whose richness of brogue was quickly appreciated. Mr. B. T. Ringgold was a manly *Jem Starkey* and Mr. C. Rockwell was *Richard Radley*. We should be glad to to be able to compliment Miss Effie Germon on her command of tears as truthfully as we have praised her command of smiles. We cannot, however, say that there was much tenderness or sorrow about *Jane Learoyd*, as Miss Germon drew her. "The Long Strike" is announced for repetition nightly.

MARTINIQUE.

Trial of the Rioters of Fort de France—Another Revolt—State of the Siege—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Pierre, Thursday, June 1, 1871.

Fourteen of the prisoners taken at Fort de France last Winter have been condemned to be shot. The sentence has been appealed from, but will doubtless be confirmed. La Grange, who was arrested as implicated in the revolt, but discharged, published two months after an incendiary pamphlet purporting to give the causes of the riot, and justifying the conduct of the negroes, saying also that the white buckra had had his day, and now Cuffee must have his, and urging the negroes to rise and insist on their rights. This manifesto has brought about another revolt, which was soon quelled with the loss of several lives. La Grange was again arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but he remains at large. A few days ago he became disorderly, drawing a large crowd, mostly negroes. M. Lambert, commander of the port, fearing a repetition of the previous bloody riots, declared St. Pierre in a state of siege, and La Grange was sent to San Domingo on a vessel chartered for the purpose. Order was restored and the siege raised. Everything is now quiet, and business is in a healthy condition. Sugar is coming in freely, and large shipments are being made, mostly to New-York.

A Lady's Dress Scorched by Lightning.

From the Boston Traveller, June 20.

A member of the family of Capt. Joshua Hale, while walking out during a thunderstorm the latter part of last week, felt a shock of electricity which momentarily numbed her, but, recovering almost instantly, she continued her walk home. On arriving there she found that the lightning had actually struck a fold of her black alpaca dress, near the ground, where it was wet by the shower, and had scorched the edge of the fold and then leaped off to the wet ground. The burned piece of the dress was cut out, and has been handed in to this office. It is a curiosity the like of which is rarely seen, and it is well worth preservation. The electric fluid burned a streak about eight inches in length, and on its edges the peculiar zigzag course of the flash is as clearly defined—burned into the fabric—as it is seen painted on a black cloud in a thunderstorm. The surrounding cloth having been dry at the time of the occurrence, and consequently a non-conductor, is unharmed. The lady's escape from death was very remarkable.

Commencement at Seton Hall, New-Jersey.

The Catholic College at Seton Hall, Orange, N. J., held its fifteenth annual Commencement yesterday. The exercises took place in a grove near the College buildings, and were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The students delivered their orations during the forenoon, after which the following degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—Messrs. R. Duncan Harris, Owen A. Marvin, John Loughran, J. D. Farrell, William J. Hyde, Thomas J. Formey, Hugh McMahus, John Schundel. Bachelor of Arts—James A. Glover, Ed. V. Keogh, Michael A. Hogan, William H. Dornin, Albert J. Reynaud.

The Master's oration was next delivered by R. Duncan Harris, A. M., on the "Formation of American Character." The following prizes were then awarded: James Glover, gold medal, metaphysics; Joseph Tiers, logic, gold medal; Francis E. Barnard, writing, first class, gold medal; gold medal in German, John Persch. The exercises were appropriately closed by the singing of "Let's Away."

OHIO POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Gen. Edward F. Noyes Unanimously Nominated for Governor.

Hon. Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant-Governor.

A Full State Ticket Selected Without Debate.

Eloquent Speech of Senator John Sherman.

Able Review of the Leading Issues of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Republican Convention of Ohio assembled in the Opera-house in this city at 10½ o'clock this forenoon, and was called to order by R. D. HARRISON, of the Republican State Central Committee. On motion of Mr. HARRISON, Gen. CHAS. H. GROSVENOR, of Athens, was elected temporary President of the Convention. On assuming the position, Gen. GROSVENOR made a handsome little speech of thanks, congratulation and assurance of coming victory. Prayer was then offered by Rev. D. H. MOORE, of Columbus, which was very impressive. He referred in a beautiful manner to the widow of the late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as follows: "We ask Thy blessing on her who today sheds tears over the covered grave of him whom, had he lived, would have been the standard-bearer of opposition against this great party. Furthermore, we feel that that grave holds all his faults. 'With charity toward all, and malice toward none,' that will commend this party to approbation of God." JOHN S. HOUCK, of Montgomery; Gen. ENOCHS, of Lawrence; E. B. PERKINS, of Cuyahoga; C. PARMENTER ALLEN, O. H. BALL, and C. A. READ were appointed temporary Secretaries. The following Committees were appointed, consisting of nineteen members each, one from each Congressional District: on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and State Central Committee. The following named gentlemen composed the Committee on Resolutions: First District—Benjamin Eggleston; Second—Henry Kessler; Third—J. M. Mulliks; Fourth—D. B. Borsey; Fifth—Col. J. N. Alexander; Sixth—John A. Smith; Seventh—J. L. Critchfield; Eighth—Col. Isaac Goss; Ninth—Chester Foster; Tenth—Clark Waggner; Eleventh—John T. Wilson; Twelfth—Samuel D. Turner; Thirteenth—A. W. Train; Fourteenth—Martin Welker; Fifteenth—R. M. Stimson; Sixteenth—D. L. Poorman; Seventeenth—J. A. Ambler; Eighteenth—R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth—William Ritzell.

Congressman WILSON moved that Capt. BROWN, of Washington, be admitted to a seat as delegate from the Ohio Association, stating that the Association was a power, and the motion was carried. The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the temporary chairman, Gen. GROSVENOR. Major SAPP of Knox County, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that all the counties were represented, and that there was no contest. Also, that the delegate from Washington was invited to a seat on the platform. The report was adopted.

Mr. JOSEPH DWYER, from the Committee on Organization, reported Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON of Rankin, for President, and a Vice-President from each Congressional District. E. R. PERKINS of Cuyahoga, was named as principal Secretary, with a large corps of assistants. The rules of the House of Representatives were recommended for adoption, and the order of business arranged so as to have all the resolutions follow the nominations. The report was agreed to.

SPEECH OF GOV. DENNISON.

Gov. DENNISON, on being introduced, said, he would not but compare the condition of the country now with what it was eight years ago, when he presided over the Convention that nominated BROUGH. At that time public credits were less strong than at any other period of the war, and there appeared to be an apprehension over the whole country as to the result of the war. He congratulated the Convention that the improved condition was attributable in a large measure to the Republican Party, who had saved the country. Not only was it through their efforts that the rebellion was crushed, but to the same party we owed the lessening of the taxes and the reduction of the national debt, and the amelioration of the condition of the Southern States. He congratulated the Republican Party on the fidelity of the Administration of the party to all promises. [Cheers.] Whatever might be said of the policy of the Administration in Convention, they stood in the presence of pledges redeemed and promises performed. It was not necessary to announce any new principles, but merely to affirm the old ones. If there should be a reform in the civil service, the Republican Party, under Gen. GRANT, was the proper party to effect it. He hoped the Democracy were sincere in their acquiescence in the amendments to the Constitution, but if they were not, these amendments would be enforced notwithstanding by the public conscience and judgment.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then stated that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, and with the concurrence of the Convention he would entertain their report, notwithstanding the rules adopted in Convention. It was concurred in, and Gov. DENNISON introduced Judge WELKER, who reported resolutions which say that the Republican Party may well challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, courage and wisdom in preserving the Union; for its justice, firmness and magnanimity in establishing for all liberty and equality before the law; for its inviolate honor and good faith toward the national creditors; and its successful administration of national affairs; recognize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as just, wise and valid articles of organic law, to be zealously defended and enforced as parts of the Constitution; say the duties on imports should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of every section and branch of industry as far as possible; fully indorse the present Administration as faithful, honest, and economical, as shown by the reduction of over $100,000,000 in taxes, and the payment of $230,000,000 of the National debt. The Administration has been equally successful in its foreign policy, has achieved imperishable honor in the settlement of the differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries; condemn the policy of granting subsidies to corporations and monopolies; declare that the public domain should be kept for the laboring population; favor reform in the civil service of the country; indorses heartily the action of President GRANT under the Civil Service act; hopes that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended; that the day may come when, in every State, every citizen may be safe in life, person, property and civil rights, and enjoy the equal protection of the laws; recommends the calling of a convention to amend the State Constitution, and indorses the present State administration.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

NOMINATIONS

The Chair then announced that nominations of candidate for Governor was the next business in order, when Mr. MONROE, of Wayne County, nominated Gen. EDWARD F. NOYES, of Hamilton, the friends of the candidate greeting the announcement with loud applause. Mr. SAM SIMMONS, of Hamilton County, wanted to know what this "new departure" business meant. He understood Gen. NOYES was head-centre of the new departure. In short he wanted this matter explained, and was evidently extremely hostile to NOYES. This innocent inquiry was greeted with a tremendous shower of hisses, after which the Chair stated that the present time was not the proper one for discussion. Mr. F. MONTGOMERY, of the Logan *Republican*, then nominated "the great, glorious and noble" BENJAMIN F. WADE, when Mr. BEN. EGGLESTON, of Cincinnati, stated that he was peremptorily instructed to withdraw the name of Mr. WADE. Mr. JOSEPH BRADBURY, of Gallia County, nominated Hon. SAML. GALLOWAY, of Franklin, but a Belmont County delegate announced his authority to withdraw Mr. GALLOWAY'S name. Thereupon Mr. S. J. CRITCHFIELD, of Franklin County, moved that the Convention nominate Gen. NOYES by acclamation, which motion prevailed with much enthusiasm, SIMMONS, of Hamilton, vociferously voting no, and receiving a fresh charge of hisses for his expression of sentiment.

The Chair appointed L. J. CRICHFIELD, B. EGGLESTON and GEO. W. BAKER, of Athens to inform Gen. NOYES of his nomination and invite him to address the Convention.

For Lieutenant-Governor, JACOB MUEHLER, of Cleveland; L. D. WOODWORTH, of Mahoning, and ALPHONSO HART, of Portage, were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows, no nomination being made: Whole vote cast, 441; necessary to a choice, 221; MUEHLER, 169½; WOODWORTH, 178½; HART, 93. At this point Gen. NOYES arrived, and was introduced to the Convention. He said that with much diffidence, but relying on the assistance of old, tried leaders, the intelligence of the people and the justice of the cause, he accepted the nomination. The Republican Party was not called upon to desert its political organization with its record of the last ten years. It had fought the war and took the burdens on its shoulders, given freedom to 4,000,000 of slaves and citizenship and suffrage to the whole race—valid in fact, binding in law, and destined to remain in force forever. The Republican Party had brought back old relations, reduced the debt and taxation, inaugurated a humane Indian policy on the frontier, and obviated the necessity for a standing army, and introduced a new epoch in the settlement of national disputes by arbitration. The party had made us the foremost nation in prosperity, and there was no necessity for pinning its political faith to the Democracy. The Democracy had been compelled to take a backward march to cover their past political history. Gen. NOYES concluded his brief speech by returning his acknowledgments to the delegates.

During the second ballot for Lieutenant-Governor, the name of ALPHONSO HART was withdrawn, and the result was as follows: The nomination of Mr. MUEHLER being made unanimous; whole vote cast, 441; necessary to choice, 221; MUEHLER, 230; WOODWORTH, 210; HART, 1.

The balance of the nominees elected were as follows:

Judge of the Supreme Court—WM. H. WEST, of Logan.

Treasurer of State—J. WELCH, of Belmont.

Auditor of State—JAMES WILLIAMS, of Franklin.

School Commissioners—THOS. W. HARVEY and Capt. R. FOSS.

Clerk of Supreme Court—S. R. HARMER.

Attorney-General—F. B. POND.

Just before adjourning, the Convention received a dispatch from the Iowa State Convention speaking in very favorable terms of the prospects of the Republican Party in that State. The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Colored delegates were received for the first time representing Hamilton and Franklin. Among those on the stage, I noticed Judge CORRY, aged eighty-two, who has attended every Convention for the last sixty years. The Convention was a most orderly one. Democrats were rather scarce in the Convention. I did not even see Deacon NEVINS, of the *Statesman*. The roar of cannon, strains of music, flash of rockets, &c., confirm the good news that Ohio is saved.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Speech of Senator Sherman at Columbus—The Topics of the Hour Ably Canvassed—A Masterly Review.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—Mr. SHERMAN to-night addressed a large crowd of people in the State-house-square, followed by Mr. J. A. GARFIELD. Gen. NOYES would have addressed the people, but was called home on account of illness. The following is Senator SHERMAN'S speech in full:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The preliminary work is now complete. The Convention, today, has been distinguished for its numbers, ability and character. You have had more than the usual diversity of opinion as to candidates. Some feeling of disappointment is inevitable, but on the whole every delegate will feel that he has been fairly treated, and that he can now support the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Not that it is just as he wishes, but that it has been fairly made by one of the ablest Conventions that ever assembled in Ohio. We all feel, too, that organization is indispensable to success in every movement, great or small. The matters involved in this election not only reach to every Department of our State Government, but will affect the apportionment of our State and the revision of our Constitution. It will affect you in the national councils, and will be a decisive sign to the great Presidential contest of 1872. It is therefore a matter of pride and satisfaction to see the Republican Party of Ohio here, with the glorious history of the past, and with a ticket worthy its support. With its principles sanctified by great success, ready to enter upon new reforms and carry them out, we enter upon our canvass with one satisfaction that does not fall to the fate of a party. We have the indorsement and approval of our political adversaries. We have administered the Government of the United States and of this State for ten years. We have had many contests in war and peace—contests involving great changes in our Government; contests political and administrative. We have realized the original idea of the founders of our Government, a central Government supreme in its limited powers, surrounded and supported by thirty-seven local State Governments, and all now moving on in harmony. We have emancipated four millions of slaves. We have secured by the highest constitutional sanctions, the liberty and equality of all citizens before the law. We have administered our internal affairs so that our credit untarnished, our industry is prosperous, our Territories are wooing into States, new railroads are building, old disputes dying away, and nothing is needed on the part of the Government but the enforcement of the Constitution and laws for the protection of person and property. We have so managed our internal affairs, and so borne ourselves with foreign nations, that we have no disputes or controversy with any nation of the world, and our strength and power have been so demonstrated that we need not fear that any nation will desire a contest with contest. The theory and principle of a republican Government is so strengthened by our example as everywhere to enlarge the powers intrusted to the people. Even the poor negro, emancipated by our laws and clothed with political powers, recognized by our old Democratic adversaries as a man and brother. I congratulate you that we have now in Ohio at least the formal approval of the great distinguished measures of Republican policy. By the recent Convention of Democratic politicians here in Columbus, they tell us that they recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments of the Constitution, and they pledge themselves to the full and faithful enforcement of the Constitution as it is so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color and condition. So far well. It is a great matter to secure even a formal acquiescence in constitutional changes, especially when they involve the rights of millions of people and when they have been so steadily opposed in all stages by the Democratic Party North and South. They were the issues of war, they are the issues since the war, they were mainly the issues of the last Presidential campaign. Opposition to them was the starch, the uniting element of the Democratic Party. Where would they have been without the hate of the negro? What line holds the mass of the people of the South to the Democratic Party but negrophobia? Where will Kentucky be without this tie? Her old affinities were not with the Democratic Party. Where will be the great mass of honest but mistaken men who feared the effect upon our institutions of the citizenship of emancipated slaves? Where will be that other class of Democrats whose only political idea was founded upon prejudice against and sale of negroes, and who, in the mobs of New-York, and in organized mobs of the South, hunted down, whipped and murdered negroes to prevent them from exercising either civil or political rights, and who whipped, scourged and murdered white men and women too for educating and being friends of the negro race? What will JEFF. DAVIS say, who though his life was fairly forfeited by his treason, yet commands influence over more votes in the South than we have Democrats in Ohio? What will the large minority of Ohio Democrats say, who protested in the Convention against acquiescing in the amendments? Still, in spite of all this uncertainty, it is a glorious fact, of which Republicans may feel proud that a majority of the Democrats of Ohio acquiesce in the great measures we have brought about, promise obedience to them and enforcement of them, and beg of us no longer to consider them as political issues, before the country. We would have greater cause for rejoicing if we did not see so many reasons for regarding this new departure as a Trojan horse, a new device of the enemy to steal into our camp and betray our cause. What do they mean by denouncing the extraordinary means by which the amendments could be adopted. Was it by a vote of two thirds of each House of Congress, ratified by three-fourths of the States? Was this consent given? If so, the amendments are the supreme law. Do they dispute the fact? If not, why this back-handed lick at what they ratify and agree to enforce again? What do they mean by vigorously applying the Democratic rule of strict construction to the amendments? Does this conceal some covert purpose to defeat them? Is this a new Kentucky resolution of '98, containing the heresy of secession and nullification? The Fourteenth Amendment is mainly only the true interpretation of the old Constitution, but the vital principles and guarantees of the old Constitution were nullified by strict construction or naturally false construction, hence the necessity of the Fourteenth Amendment, which defines who are citizens, what are the rights of a citizen, and specifically gives Congress the power to enforce them by appropriate legislation. If CALHOUN'S doctrine of strict construction is to be revived to defeat the amendments, then nothing is settled. What we mean is, that these amendments are the logical results of a great civil war, which brushed from our atmosphere all taint of slavery, secession and Calhounism; that they shall have their full operation according to the plain meaning of English words, and that Congress shall from time to time pass laws to enforce them, and that the President shall execute these laws fully and sufficiently, subject only to the judicial power of the Courts of the United States. If that is what they mean by the new departure it is all right; if not, it is a mere political trick, too shallow to mislead or deceive any one. Again, what do they mean by their fifth resolution? Is it the mere naked axiom, that acts passed by Congress are subject to repeal? If so, why pompously utter what all admit? But the context shows that they mean a repeal of all the acts passed to enforce the amendments. Without the appropriate legislation, are mere dogmas without inherent power of enforcement. The ten commandments are laws of the highest sanction, but what are they worth without penalties and punishments? What good does it do to say, Thou shalt not murder: thou shalt surely be put to death or be imprisoned? What use is it to say that all men shall have equal political and civil rights, unless the law punishes a violation of these rights? What does this new departure mean, except to say we recognize the amendments, but we will repeal the laws that enforce them. We had many rights secured by the Constitution as it was, that were plainly and openly nullified. The citizens of any one of the States had all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and yet for years a citizen of the North could not and did not enjoy his rights in the South. Judge HOAR, of Massachusetts, was expelled from South Carolina for the mere effort to appeal to the Courts of South Carolina for protection from illegal imprisonment of a citizen of Massachusetts. The Democratic party, by what they call strict construction, and by their refusal to pass appropriate laws, stripped the Constitution of half its vitality. Do they wish in the same way to emasculate these amendments? Does any plausible man believe that a Democratic Congress could or would pass any law to enforce any of these amendments? Every effort of ours to enforce them has been met by the most violent parliamentary opposition, and the laws have been resisted by organized violence. Now they tell us they will repeal the laws, and yet they recognize the amendments. They believe in the Maine Liquor law, but are opposed to its enforcement. They confess their sins, but will surely repeat them. The new departure is a good enough Morgan until after the election, and then their platform will be found loose enough for them all to creep through, and follow their old course of hate, persecution and violence. While these tricks are played upon us here, the mass of the Democratic voters in the South are waiting and watching, not over the border, but in the heart of our country, to restore the lost cause, and upset all that we have gained the last ten years. It is only necessary to read the Democratic journals, both in Ohio and in other States, to show that this new departure is only to shield themselves behind some jugglery about the construction of the amendments and the mode of their enforcement. The essential modifications made in the Convention of the Dayton resolutions gives color to this idea, and the whole as they stand in the platform look like a bad mixing of opposing ideas. They felt that the public voice demanded that these amendments must be ratified and indorsed by their party, and yet they did not want to do it. They did it with an "if," and a damn and a slap, with several loop-holes of escape, with many antidotes and in bad temper generally. The dose was objectionable to many, but they took it, and have not felt well since, and now nothing could be more ludicrous in political strategy, if it were not dangerous, than to trust the Democratic Party with the enforcement of these amendments. Better give the lamb to the wolf, than either the blacks of the South, or the local people of the South, to the Democratic Party of either the North or South. The Democratic Party of the North would be powerless to execute their pledge. The same men who broke that party at Charleston, the same men who sacrificed DOUGLAS, the same men who covered our land with the graves of patriot soldiers would, by virtue of their majority, seize the power of the Democratic organization, and where then would be the amendments or the protection of loyal people, white or black, or the public's honor as represented by the pension list and the public creditors? From the logic of affinities and the association of names and events it is evident that no sincere movement to enforce the amendments can ever be executed by the Democratic Party. The noisy crowds that hail with enthusiasm the treasonable utterances of JEFF. DAVIS, the bands of midnight Democratic outlaws who make night hideous in the South by murder and nameless crimes, without danger or fear of punishment, clearly show that the Democratic Party of the South cannot yet be trusted with political power while the uncertain, evasive and divided voice of the Democratic party of the North, with policy pulling one way and principle another, with the politicians preaching the new gospel of a new departure, and the instincts and prejudices of the masses still opposed, with its spoken utterances like Delphic oracles pattering in a double sense. In such a condition the Democratic Party of the North is utterly unfit to assume any responsibility in the Government except its old rôle of fault-finding, of opposing what we do, of proposing nothing, of voting against everything, even the English Treaty, in hopes that something will turn up. Test the Democratic Party by what it has done, where it has been in power recently. What good did its temporary majority in the Legislature of Ohio do the people of Ohio? It pledged reform, and yet increased the State expenditures in every branch of the service and largely increased local taxes. What has it done in New-York, and especially in the City where, under Tammany's influence, there is established the most scandalous and corrupt Municipal Government in the world? What can it do for the future of this country? Here is a string of fifteen resolutions, and there is not a single affirmative proposition in them upon which the Democratic Party could stand united, except the one demanding amnesty to DAVIS, TOOMBS and rebels of the South. The first seven resolutions they call the "new departure." They remind one of the famous group of bronze horses at Milan. They appear eager to depart in every direction but go nowhere. They tell us they hold good to the old Democratic doctrine of annexation of territory, but are opposed to the acquiring of San Domingo. They pretend to be for hard money but propose to issue an unlimited amount of greenbacks, they pretend respect for the laws and the Courts, and they propose to disregard not only the solemn pledges of our Loan laws, but the decisions of the Supreme Court, in order to cheat the public creditors. They declare their opposition to the national banking system, but propose nothing to take its place. In their wild and blind opposition, they would destroy the best system of currency we have ever had merely because it was established by the Republican Party, though the first commercial nations of the world are applauding it and following our example, though Gov. CHASE, now one of their candidates, formed it and supports it, though no man has lost a dollar as the holder of a national bank note. Yet they would derange all the business of the country by uprooting the system, merely because there is supposed to be virtue in a party cry against banks. They talk about a revenue tariff, and wise tax laws, and yet no member of their party in Congress ever proposed either, but oppose every means offered by us. When we repeal eighty millions of taxes, they vote against it. When we devise new guards against fraud they vote against them. They talk about economy, and yet they vote for every extravagant expenditure. They would load us down with rebel losses in the war. They seize upon every popular cry—here one thing, there another. In Ohio, it is greenbacks; in New-York, it is specie payments; in Pennsylvania, it is protection; here, it is a new departure; in the South, it is a perpetual war against the amendments, and death to the negro; with the Irish, it is Fenianism; in Kentucky, it is the resolutions of '98, slightly revised; with JEFF DAVIS and his powerful following, it is discord, war and disunion.

Let any impartial man look over the whole field of national and State politics; let him look at the dangerous elements comprising that party; let him consider what they would probably do if placed in power; let him combine in one caldron all the ingredients, and say upon his oath it is wise and politic yet to turn over to the Democratic Party the administration of the affairs of a great nation like ours. When, on the other hand, we turn to the great political organization to which we belong, we may find shadows and clouds, but the general policy of the Republican Party has been elevated, manly and successful. Above all, we have extended to all our inhabitants liberty and equality before the Courts and the law, in civil and political rights. Our policy has strengthened the power of the nation without sacrificing the rights of the States. The increased powers of the nation all inure to the benefit of the individual citizen, for the sole object of it all is to enable us to protect the citizen from local injustice and outrage. We have a strong Government, whose wide-reaching hand shields and protects the humblest citizen, and yet the power of the State to educate and foster, to protect and encourage, to punish and reward all its citizens is unimpaired. We have now such a union as GEORGE WASHINGTON described in his farewell address, with nothing to threaten it but the decaying embers of the rebellion. We need to pass no resolution to assure any one that we will stand by and enforce the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. We proposed them, we advocated them, and, while, supported by the people, will enforce them. That we have been liberal to vanquished foes is shown by the fact that, after waging a war of unexampled proportions, no blood was shed for political offenses, and no property has been confiscated. Many of the leading rebels are now protected in the secure enjoyment of large estates, and show their gratitude for our generosity by hissing on disguised murderers and outlaws to the murder and scourging of poor negroes, and preachers, and teachers. We conferred franchises upon millions, but we deprived no one of any right they had before the war, except only that we forbade for a time the leading rebels of the South from holding office. This was the extent of our punishment. I have been disposed to pardon even this: but after recent developments I will not vote to relieve from any disability such men as DAVIS and TOOMBS, who are totally incapable of appreciating generosity. I never questioned the justice of excluding these men from office, but I would, if their conduct would ever allow it, make our treatment of them so generous and forgiving that history never could surpass it. The Republican Party, from its very nature, could not be cruel or aggressive. We have so many humanitarians among us that they often demand amnesty when punishment is required. We fought for the liberty of others and for the union of all, and could not logically deprive any one of either liberty, or civil or political rights, except as the public safety clearly demanded it. If we have erred it has been in underrating the power of these rebels, and the danger that may come from them. The Republican Party has excelled the generosity of the Girondists, and has exhibited none of the fury of the Mountain. All our measures since the war—and the amendments are the most important—were aimed to secure personal rights. The additional powers given to Congress by the amendments are only to enable Congress to enforce these rights, and to give pardon to the rebels. They talk about the Bayonet bill and the Kuklux bill. These bills were demanded by organized resistance to fair elections, and to punish crimes of the most revolting character against the commonest rights of humanity. If they are not sufficient, we will give them others. The difference is that they would encourage these crimes—we try to prevent, and punish them. If they will restrain their fellow Democrats of the South from murder and organized frauds, we will repeal these laws. If not, we will pass more effective laws.

On questions of finance we need no resolutions to show where we stand. The whole existing system of financial legislation is the work of the Republican Party. During the war we were driven by our necessities to provide a currency. We gave you the greenbacks and the national bank notes. The greenbacks were a forced loan. We did not in the beginning intend to exceed in amount the sum we could maintain at a specie standard, but our necessities left us no choice. We increased them to a dangerous extent, but we supported their credit by the legal-tender clause, and by the right to convert them into interest-bearing bonds. We have, since the war, sought to improve their credit, to bring them nearer and nearer to the standard of gold. During the two years of this Administration we have raised their value from sixty-nine cents on the dollar to ninety-one cents on the dollar, and this without contraction, distress, panic, or financial revulsion. If left alone, we will in two years more bring them to the standard of gold. We had two dangers to avoid: First, an increase and consequent depreciation of these notes; and second, a too sudden contraction of currency, and the inevitable distress and ruin to those in business or in debt. We could sooner have resumed specie payments by redeeming a portion of the greenbacks, but we would thus have changed the standard of value and increased the burden of debt. We have avoided the extremes. We have maintained in circulation the maximum of greenbacks, and increased their value by the natural growth of our business and population, and by the public confidence in our policy. The Democratic Party threaten to subvert this policy. In Ohio they would increase the greenbacks; in the East they would redeem them, and force abruptly specie payments. Disagreeing among themselves, they agree to subvert our wise policy, and in their platforms threaten again to open the question of paying the bonds in greenbacks. Our policy will soon make greenbacks and gold the common standard of all values and debts, and if this policy succeeds in the future as in the past, our country will present the unexampled spectacle of recovering from the vast expenditures of a war without discredit, without dishonor, and without a single wave of financial panic. In human life the most prosperous and healthy man is rarely contented with his fate; but surely our nation should be satisfied with its financial prosperity under the greatest difficulties ever overcome by a people. As to our banking system, it was but the choice of expedience, and it was a happy choice. It subverted an incongruous hotch-potch of State banks, founded upon the laws of thirty-seven different States, without security, without uniform value, of local circulation, and endangered by a swarm of counterfeits. These State banks were the spawn of the extreme doctrine of State rights. If anything should be national, it should be bank notes. They are the blood of the system, and should flow freely through the system. A centralized bank, like the old Bank of the United States, was dangerous from its utility and power. It was managed by a few who were encouraged to use their power for political ends. Our present banks are a unit, only in their security, form and circulation. They cannot combine when carefully supervised and regulated by law, and well distributed they form the most convenient financial agents of the people. In comparison with the old State banks they are preferable in every respect. The only question that can arise in the future about the national banks, is whether notes issued directly by the Government, and redeemable by the Government, may not supersede the necessity of bank notes. This would save to the people the interest on the circulating notes. So far good. Their credit depends mainly upon the security of the Government, and the Government should share in the profits. But on the contrary, the general objects of a Government are not consistent with other necessary functions of a bank. The operation of loaning and redeeming notes cannot safely be performed by Government agents. It must be done by private parties personally interested. Government banks could not be properly distributed. Even offices of redemption are subject to money dangers. Without going into details upon this subject, we can safely follow all modern experience by leaving the business of banking, like other business, to the free and interested agency of private citizens. The function of the Government is fully exhausted when it secures the absolute safety of the noteholder; when it prints in the best form and devices the bank note, and then leaves to private parties, without favor, the circulation and the redemption of the notes. This is the basis of our present system, and the United States shares in the profit by an annual tax of nine millions and the States and municipal corporations in another tax of nine millions, while the people enjoy local facilities, unquestioned security, freedom from counterfeits and the uniform credit and value of the note in every part of our widely-extended country. With this admirable system I, for one, am not disposed to interfere except to cure such defects as may appear in its practical workings.

The policy of the Republican Party in levying taxes is also shown by what we have done. During the war it was money that we wanted, and from all sources and quarters. We were fighting for national life, and we took where we could take easiest, and the people sustained us in it. But from the close of the war to this hour we have been reducing taxes. Each Congress has relieved the people from taxes. Most of our internal taxes levied during the war are not repealed. The last Congress threw off fifty-six millions of such taxes. At the next session of Congress the whole system will go by the board, except the taxes on spirits, beer and tobacco, and perhaps a few stamps. Those that remain will be simplified so that the tax-gatherer need only look to the distilleries and breweries. Taxes on imported goods must now, as before the war, be the main reliance of the Government, and even these, I promise you, we will reduce to the extent of at least twenty millions, and as much more as our necessary expenditures will justify. The articles upon which this reduction will be made will be the subject of long dispute. The mere catch-phrase with which platform-makers tickle and deceive will not answer in this work. It is a practical duty, and the only test will be to reduce or repeal those that bear most heavily upon the people. My official duty requires me to think of these questions a good deal, and I think I shall, without evasion, in the coming canvas, enter into details. It is now sufficient for me to say that I am utterly opposed to continuing at a high rate the taxes on articles of prime necessity, in common use among all our people, merely to be able to reduce the taxes on those articles which enter into competition with our own industry. Nor is it wise by protective laws to force our home industry into unnatural channels. A reduction of duties on necessaries, large duties on luxuries, and average duties on articles competing with our own—this is the general idea which, in my opinion, should guide me. Under our present Tariff laws, all departments of mechanical industry have sprung into healthy life, diversifying our productions, consuming our farm products and extending our railroads. I am for the reduction of taxes by the repeal or modification of all that are excessive, but I am not in favor of following any wild theories of political economists to the destruction of any home industry, or to the diminution of our revenue so as to endanger deficiency. It is a charming business to repeal taxes, but we must remember that by taxes alone we have been able to pay off fully eight hundred millions of floating debt and claims since the war was over. We have also paid off since the war nearly five hundred millions of the debt. Since Gen. GRANT was inaugurated, we have paid off two hundred and thirty millions of bonded debt, and thus save fourteen millions of annual interest in gold. We are also diminishing the interest on that which remains unpaid. Our financial condition is now so assured that, after all the strain of the war, our credit is now better than before the war. The debt is no longer the mountain that threatens to overwhelm us. Our expenditures, our taxes and our debt are all rapidly diminishing, while our population, our resources, our wealth and our industry are all rapidly increasing. Such is the result of a Republican administration. In what respect can the Democratic Party improve this condition of things? Such is now our financial condition that we can make a careful balance of accounts. We can tell nearly what any given tax will produce; we can estimate accurately our expenditures, and may limit our taxes to the bare sums necessary to fulfill our loan laws, and meet our necessary expenditures. Our taxes may now safely be reduced to this extent, for now the people may be sure that under this policy the debt will be constantly diminishing and the taxes be periodically lessened. It is the glory of Gen. GRANT'S Administration that with the reduction of taxes and debt we have also a large reduction of expenditures. The army was largely reduced by the last Congress. The civil service is diminishing. In every branch of the service except the postal service, which necessarily increases with the growth of the country and number of employés, is lessening, and now we have to crown other reforms, a movement that will bring about civil service reform. A committee of practical men are now framing under the authority of law a series of regulations to secure efficiency in civil service and to protect faithful officers from arbitrary removal. I never doubted the power of Congress to regulate the duration of office and the causes for removal. I therefore voted for the Tenure-of-Office act, but every Democrat voted against it, alleging that it was unconstitutional. Now they resolve in favor of civil service reform, and denounce for not bringing it about. All the evils complained of had their origin in the precepts and practice of Democratic Administration. To the victors belong the spoils, was their cry, and the amount of spoils according to political service, was their rule. No doubt all parties will chose from among political friends for political offices, but the tenure of their offices, the cause of their removal, and the requisite qualifications, should all be fixed by regulation, with the form and sanction of law. Without such regulation the army and navy would be unorganized mobs. How far this system may be established in the civil service is one of the problems this Administration will solve, with the hearty concurrence of the President and Congress. In the whole round of political and social life there is not one single reform, progress or advance, that may not be intrusted with more safety to the Republican Party than any other. Gen. GRANT has fulfilled every promise he has made you; he is executing the laws as well as it is possible for any one to do. He follows rather than leads public opinion, and does not in any way force a policy upon the people against their will. His military successes broke the power of our enemies, and his civil administration is marked with prosperity. Let us then enter upon this canvas, with active confidence, ready to receive with our adversaries to gather wisdom from opposition, but with a proper appreciation of the merits of our own cause and party. We have now a ticket carefully selected of gentlemen worthy of your choice upon the election with the pen, a general assembly. The election of an United States Senator, and of the most important State legislation, more than all; the maintenance of Republican principles in the administration of the National Government, will be greatly affected by our election. Ohio often speaks for the whole country, and I trust will do so now.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention—Nomination of a Ticket—The Platform.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 21.—The Republican State Convention today nominated C. C. CARPENTER, for Governor, by acclamation; H. C. BUTLER, Lieutenant-Governor; JAMES D. GRAY, Judge of the Supreme Court; Col. ANSON ABERNETHY, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Republican Party; congratulating the country upon the adjustment of the difficulties with Great Britain; favoring protection on the basis of revenue tariff, a uniform system of taxation in the State, the control of railroads by the Legislature, and the annexation of San Domingo when the people of that island desire it; indorsing and approving GRANT'S Administration; favoring the encouragement of agricultural interests of the State, the modification of the revenue system to mitigate the burdens of taxation; opposing subsidies and indorsing the State Administration.

WRECKED ON ROCK ISLAND.

Sudden and Disastrous Fall in Rock Island Stock—A Pool Bursts into a Whirlpool—Eight Failures Positively Reported.

Yesterday was a blue day with a majority of the operators in stocks on Wall-street, and though the day itself was bright, yet on the sunset many of the habitués of the street went home with clouded brows and an uncertain future before them. The operations of yesterday ruined at least a dozen houses, and inflicted a blow upon many others from which they will not soon recover. The origin of the whole was an effort of a clique to overreach their adversaries and their utter failure.

Since February last, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad stock has been a favorite with a class of operators who fancied that they saw in it the material for a grand speculation, but not until May did they take hold of it in earnest and push it forward. During January the stock was quoted on the Exchange at 102 to 105; during February from 107 to 109¾; during March, 114¾, and during April 112. During the month of May the stock was advanced so that by the close of the month it was selling at 121¾. Then the clique, having effected their combinations, commenced to force the stock upward. It is said that the leader of the clique movement was W. S. WOODWARD, and that he was assisted by several very heavy operators, who consented to abide by his counsels, and be governed by whatever course he should direct. With this combination at his back, Mr. WOODWARD, it is reported, forced the stock up in the market until it reached the neighborhood of 125 in the early part of the present week. This was the point at which the majority of the "bull" clique wished to realize, fearing that the strain would be too great if the stock was forced higher, and they became clamorous for a division of the profits. The leader, however, insisted that the game was in their own hands, that the "shorts"—those who had sold the stock and were borrowing it from day to day expecting that it would fall, when they could buy and cover their contracts—were in a tight place, and it needed but one more turn of the screw to compel them to buy at the then current prices. He advised them to hold on and abide by his judgment. On Tuesday the first indications of a break in the stock were given by a sharp decline of ½ per cent., but the stock not only rallied but was forced up to 130½, from which it declined to 128, under the effort of a report that JAY GOULD—who was understood to be short 10,000 shares—had compromised with the clique. This report being denied, the stock rallied to 130, and at that price stood firm to the close of Tuesday. Thus everything was supposed to be serene, and the leader of the clique had given orders for the purchase of 60,000 shares of the stock for Wednesday, knowing that the taking up of so large an amount would advance the price of the security still more. Probably a clouded sun never set upon a more contented set of men than the Messrs. WOODWARD and company when the day closed on Tuesday. They fancied that they had everything their own way, that and nothing could mar their brilliant prospects. But while the shades of evening were deepening, a compromise was being effected by which the leading shorts were arranging terms which would enable them to get out of their scrape, and at the same time permit those dissatisfied members of the bull clique to realize at about the figure they had originally determined upon. Thursday morning dawned bright and warm, and everything seemed auspicious. Not a ripple disturbed the serenity of the Stock Exchange, and not one in a hundred of its members dreamed that the day would be fraught with so much of evil and disaster. The first sale of Rock Island was made at 130¼ for 200 shares, and we give the remainder of the sales of the day during the panic, as they are recorded upon the "tape," remarking, however, that so intense was the excitement that not one one-tenth of the actual transactions could be noted:

Shares.	Price.	Shares.	Price.
300	130⅛	300	114
400	130⅛	500	114⅛
200	130⅛	200	114⅛
300	130⅛	200	114⅛
200	130⅛	1,300	113
30	130⅛		114⅛
30	130⅛		113⅛
1,000	130		113⅛
500	129⅞	700	113¾
600	129⅞	500	112⅞
800	130	1,300	113
	129⅞	200	113⅛
300	130	500	113⅛
300	130	300	114
1,000	129⅞	800	113
500	129¾	500	113⅛
500	129¾	1,000	113⅛
200	130	800	113⅛
1,000	129⅞	100	113⅛
	128⅞	2,000	113⅛
200	128	500	112
400	127	500	111⅞
	126⅞		111⅞
	125	500	112
	123	500	111⅞
	122⅞	600	112
	122	1,000	111⅞
1,500	121	500	111
300	120	1,000	110⅞
500	120⅛	400	110⅛
2,000	120⅛	600	110⅛
2,500	120		110⅛
	119⅞	500	110⅛
2,000	119⅞	500	110⅛
1,500	119⅞		111
600	120	1,000	111⅛
500	120⅛	1,500	110¾
200	120⅛		111
200	120⅛	500	111⅛
200	120⅛	500	111
1,000	120	300	111
400	119⅞	115	110¾
300	120	500	110⅝
200	119⅞	500	110⅞
800	119	300	110
200	118⅞	300	110
600	118⅞	200	110⅛
500	118⅞	1,200	110⅝
200	118⅞	100	110⅛
400	119	200	110¾
	118⅞	1,000	110⅛
200	118	300	111
200	117⅞	300	110⅞
400	116⅞	500	110⅞
600	115⅞	500	110⅞
200	116		111⅛
200	116	1,300	111
2,000	114⅞	500	111⅛
900	114⅞	200	111⅛
500	115⅛	3,000	112
	115⅞	2,500	112⅛
	114⅞		

From this on to the close of the market the price ranged from 112½ to 112¾. The fluctuations as recorded above will show something remarkable in the history of the Exchange, and any one who has ever witnessed transactions in the Board will conceive that such activity must have resulted in something disastrous. As soon as the smoke cleared away, it was ascertained that several of the operators had been dangerously wounded, and it was doubtful if many others could recover. Block after block of stock was sold out under the rule of the Exchange—virtually declaring their owners bankrupt, for they could not meet their engagements—and in this way 29,500 shares of Rock Island, 100 of Erie, 700 of Wabash, 200 of Canton, 200 of Lake Shore, 200 of Western Union and 100 of North-west were sold out for account of various parties. The following were officially announced as unable to meet their contracts:

W. S. Woodward, Dater & Timpson, Earl & Saltonstall, Robert Waller, J. W. Gillespie, Jas. Austen, W. E. Tunis & Co., H. A. Denniston, H. A. Bowron and A. G. Wood. Street rumors connected the names of several other parties with the failures, but nothing additional to those above mentioned were officially announced at the Stock Exchange.

The excitement subsided yesterday afternoon, though it is probable that it will be renewed today, for so severe a blow as this must be felt for some days and perhaps weeks. The leading stocks were demoralized greatly by the crash of Rock Island.

Throwing Garbage in the Streets—Important Police Order.

The following order has been issued by the Superintendent of Police of the City of New-York:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

Capt. ——, *Precinct* ——:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 54—Members of the force must be especially vigilant throughout the Summer in preventing the throwing of garbage into the streets, and in this respect must suitably caution proprietors of restaurants or saloons and householders, wherever the streets in front of their premises show evidence of offenses against the law, which prohibits uncleanliness of thoroughfare. In flagrant cases members of the force must make report, and in every may aid the Health authorities. You will so instruct the members of your command, that a full compliance with this order may be had.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder, &c. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

Go to B. S. SQUIRE for watches, jewelry, diamonds; he sells direct from the iron safe, first hands, therefore you save, at No. 104 Fulton-street, upstairs, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

CARY—HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. John W. Chadwick, Mr. ISAAC H. CARY to Miss CORNELIA, daughter of the late Oliver Hull, all of Brooklyn.

POPE—LOOMIS.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Springfield, Mass., Mr. JOHN POPE to Miss MARY LOOMIS, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BENE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., after a short illness, at the residence of his parents, corner of Barclay-st. and Clinton-av., MARK ALONZO BENE, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M.

CANDA.—At Boulogne, Sur-mer, France, on Tuesday, May 16, 1871, ADELE CANDA, widow of the late Charles Canda, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., on Friday morning, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M.

DAWSON.—Tuesday, June 20, at Brooklyn, Mrs. RACHEL DAWSON, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral at her residence, No. 24 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—At his late residence, Waterford, Saratoga County, June 17, RICHARD D. DAVIS, formerly of Poughkeepsie.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from Grace Church, Waterford.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, THOMAS BRADNEY GRIFFIN, M. D., in the 59th year of his age.

Friends of the family and members of the profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 East 12th-st., on Friday, June 23, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., JAMES HUGHES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 456 State-st.

McDOWELL.—June 21, Mrs. MARY McDOWELL, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from the residence of her son, Thomas McDowell, No. 347 East 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PERRIN.—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Monday, June 19, JAMES FREDERICK PERRIN, a native of Switzerland, in the 89th year of his age.

The funeral services will be conducted at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Adelphi-st., between Willoughby-st. and DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on this day (Thursday) at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEVENS.—On the 20th inst., HENRY DWIGHT, only son of Anson O. and Matilda Stevens, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, June 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 143 West 41st-st.

TELFORD.—At his late residence, after a long and severe illness, JOHN TELFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 34 North Moore-street, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—At 3 P. M., on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at the residence of her father, Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, MARIA CAMILLA, second daughter of Chas. A. and Mary A. Van Zandt, of dropsical effusion, following scarlet fever, aged 15 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Castleton-av., West New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 11 A. M., on Friday, June 23. The remains will be interred in the family vault, Trinity Church, New-York City, at 2 P. M., June 23. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans *Picayune*, *Times* and *Bulletin* please copy.

VALENTINE.—At his residence, Glen Cove, L. I., on Third day, Sixth month, 20th, ISAAC R. VALENTINE, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Friends Meeting-house, Matinecock, Long Island, on Fifth day, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in waiting at Locust Valley Station on arrival of train leaving James' slip at 8 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 8¼ A. M.

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just so long as they esteem and take good care of themselves. HEALTH ALL IMPORTANT. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cures all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

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GRAPE JUICE PILL,

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Useful in all diseases and affections of LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, APOPLEXY, RHEUMATISM and GOUT, requiring a Cathartic or Aperient, superseding salts, magnesia, castor-oil and every other purgative.

NO CALOMEL, NO MERCURY.

NO CALOMEL, NO MERCURY.

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It is compounded with the view of being agreeable to the stomach; no nausea, no griping pains; it is in that inviting style and state of purity that it ranks as a remedy for

THE REFINED AND ELEGANT.

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Safe for and taken by children.

How to proceed in the Spring and Summer months, as this is the time that the system naturally undergoes a change in both young and old:

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SURF HOTEL.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3¾ P. M.

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Also,

French China, white or decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets at bargains, many of the articles being actually cheaper than before the war.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 11½ A. M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M. and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WARNOCK & CO.

PEARL CASSIMERE HATS, $5.

NO. 519 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the special taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at this office, No. 355 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 1st of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the best in the world. Preserves the leather, does not soil clothing, and gives a lustre equal to the best Japan varnish. Sold by all grocers and shoe-dealers. Wholesale agency, No. 208 Fulton-st.

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II.

TWO NEW STORIES

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Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,

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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB meets THIS EVENING, at No. 181 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock.

PATRICK MACK, President.

WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

CHINA.

Marine Disasters—Deaths by Starvation—Burning of a Coolie Ship.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship *China*, from China and Japan, reached San Francisco on June 12. At 4¾ P. M., on May 23, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, from which we take the present account, the steamer sighted a large Japanese junk, under jury rig, apparently drifting about at the mercy of the waves. Capt. COBB and his officers scanned the strange craft through spy-glasses, and came to the conclusion that she was in distress. The steamer's course was changed, and she bore up for the junk. At 5:16 P. M., latitude 34° 54′ north, longitude 143° 42′ east, the engines were stopped, the junk being then some 200 feet to the leeward. A heavy sea was running at this time, and the launching of a boat must certainly be attended with danger. In order not to unnecessarily jeopardize lives, the Captain first hailed the craft. No response was received. Then the steamer's whistle was brought into play, and, after continued blasts, signs of life were discovered on board. A hand was waved at the cabin window. The rescue was speedily accomplished, being under the instruction of the Captain; the chief officer (Mr. HOWARD) manned one of the boats, and started for the wreck. The passengers assembled upon the steamer's upper deck, and watched the manœuvres of the little craft with solicitude, momentarily expecting some accident. The boat reached the junk, but could not board her, owing to the manner in which both crafts were tossed about. The officer finally succeeded in rescuing five Japs, who dropped from the cabin window. The Japanese were emaciated, and the strongest one of them was barely able to crawl about. From him it was ascertained that the junk left Hiogo Feb. 15 for Yokohama. Terrible gales were experienced, during the prevalence of which the junk was driven from the coast, dismantled and rudderless, and drifted out to sea. The small stock of provisions on board was speedily exhausted. Then came hunger and thirst—enemies whom the sailor has learned to fear. The torture experienced by the unfortunate men may be imagined, but never definitely known. How they must have waited and waited and waited for the appearance of a sail, and yet many of them waited in vain. Nature could not survive the inroads upon her domain. Of the sixteen persons who sailed from Hiogo on the junk, eleven perished of hunger and thirst before the steamer came to the rescue. The remaining five sustained life by small fish speared from the side of the junk, but during the last few days previous to the rescue they were too weak for this exertion. On the 24th of May, HAKI DIJIRO, one of the five taken to the steamer, died from exhaustion. The surgeon of the steamer managed to keep the remaining four alive.

DEMANDS OF MANDARINS.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press*, under the above head line, says:

"From the detailed accounts published in the Northern papers with reference to the demands of the Pekin Government on the subject of missionary labors in the interior of the country, and to the importance which the question had previously assumed, it is now quite clear that the Chinese authorities intend to avail themselves of the Tien-tsin massacre, to make a demand upon foreign Governments to give up the rights which have been conceded with reference to missionary labors, if indeed there is not reason to believe that the massacre was incited with the express view of raising this question. We are aware that among a large class, and more especially among home readers, this latter view will not be considered in any way probable; but to those who would point out that, judging from the habitual action of the Chinese Mandarins in such matters, this supposition is *prima facie* not the least, but the most probable explanation of the whole affair, while it cannot be denied that the circumstances attending the massacre add great color to the theory. However this may be, it is clear that the Pekin authorities, instead of showing a willingness to take additional measures for the protection of missionaries in the interior, are only anxious to avail themselves of the outrage which has been committed, to demand what will practically amount to the suppression of missionary enterprise altogether. The terms of the memorandum sent in to the Foreign Ministers are unfortunately given in too vague a form to permit of their being discussed as fully as might be wished, but it is clear that the demand practically amounts to asking that missionaries shall in the future be freed from the operation of the exterritoriality clauses; and, being thus placed at the tender mercy of native Yamens in the interior, it is needless to point out that it would become simply an impossibility for them to proceed to any distance from the treaty ports. It is impossible to believe that the Ministers at Pekin can give the slightest countenance to a proposition of this kind. Their answer must simply be that the demand is contrary to the terms of the treaty, under which alone they can act. To give any other reply would be to incur the gravest responsibility, and it may therefore be confidently hoped that the statements to the effect that some of the Ministers have already sent in strong remonstrances, are correct."

Six Hundred and Fifty Coolies Packed into a Ship—Six Hundred Perish in the Flames.

The news of the destruction of the ship *Dolores Ugarte* by fire, and of the death in the flames of 600 coolies has already been given by the TIMES. The account of the disaster by a survivor, as supplied to the Hong Kong *Mail* of May 12, will be read with interest:

LEUNG ASHEW'S STORY.

I am a native of Sunning; I am twenty years old. I have no employment. A few days ago a cousin of mine took me to Macao to get me employment. His name was LEUNG ACHEUNG. I have no parents. I accepted job work at Sunning. I have some relations at Sunning. My cousin told me that he would take me to a place to get work. He mentioned no particular place. He took me to Macao, and lodged me in a foreigner's house. I stayed three days in this house. I was then taken to a barracoon, where I stopped two days. I was next taken to an officer. An interpreter told me that I was to go to Peru to work for $4 a month; that, if I refused to go, I was to be sent to the chain-gang for six years, and thereafter to be put into a dungeon for two years. I had no option but to put my name to printed form, which had Chinese and European writing on it. A seal was then placed on it. I was paid $8 in silver; I was also given two suits of clothes, a wadded jacket and a pair of shoes. No bedding of whatever kind was given me, not even a mat. I was then marched into a boat with several hundred others. There were several boats. Some foreigners guarded us. They carried muskets and drawn swords, about one to every ten men. We were all put into a large hold. The grating of the hatch was always down. There were two hatchways, and each had an iron grating. I cannot tell the date the ship sailed, but I believe it was either the 11th or 15th. Before the ship sailed, we were allowed on deck two by two each time, but after the ship sailed, we were not allowed on deck at any time, not even for necessary purposes. We had buckets in the hold for this purpose. Twelve men were told off to act as cooks. They were allowed on deck. The hatch gratings were only opened to lower down our meals. Nobody was allowed to smoke. We had five lights in the hold all night long. There were about ten foreigners acting as sentries in the hold. They had swords and rattans. I have not seen them use the rattans. They were on duty night and day. On the third day after we sailed, shortly after our breakfast, there was a fire on board. The fire occurred in the aft part, in a room adjoining our hold. The smoke came into our hold in a great volume. It had a strong smell of gunpowder. I heard no explosion whatever before the alarm of fire. There was no foreigner in the hold at the time. No foreigner came into our hold during the fire. The hatch grating was never opened all the while. The smoke came in very thick, and a great many were suffocated. More than one hour after the smoke first came into our hold, the hatch grating was torn off by somebody, by one of the cooks, I believe. We all made a rush for the hatchway. I was partially suffocated when I got to the hatchway, and I could not climb up it. Some Chinamen pulled me up. The fire had then reached the hatchway. My face was severely burnt in my attempt to get up the hatch. [The whole of the left side of this man's face presents a mass of roasted flesh, beside several burns about the arms and hands.] When I came up, the whole ship, from the mainmast to the stern, was a mass of flames. The foremast had not caught fire then. About twenty men clung to the rigging, and there were more than ten others holding to the bowsprit. I was holding to the anchor-chain. The anchor was dangling at the side of the ship, in the bow. I seated myself on the anchor, and my hands were holding to the chain. In this position I watched the progress of the fire. When the fire reached the wood-work which held the anchor-chain, I was tumbled into the sea with the anchor. I could swim a little, and I swam to a burnt spar which was floating on the water. There were three or four others besides me holding to this spar. It was a small spar. When I fell into the water it was about one hour after I came out of the hold. When I came on deck I could not see any foreigners, nor did I see any boats. I was very much confused, and was partly insensible from the effects of my burns. There was a larger spar floating on the water, and more than ten men were holding on it. I could not say what had become of the men that clung on this larger spar. I and the others that held to the smaller spar were carried away by the current, and it was because of this that I did not see what had become of the larger spar and its men. We were carried away much faster by the current, as we had fewer men and our spar was much smaller. I was carried so far away from the burning ship that I could hardly see her. I was picked up by a fishing junk, that passed in the evening of the same day the fire occurred. The junkmen wanted us to give them money before they would pick us up. I had some money with me, $5, the balance of my advance of $8 at the barracoon. I paid them $5, and the junkmen picked me up. The junkmen refused to take in my companions, four in number, because they had no money to pay them. These four men wanted to get into this junk, but the junkmen pushed them back and they had to remain on the spar. I do not know the number of the junk. When I was picked up I could see that there were over ten others floating on a spar a long way off. The junk took me to Hong Kong. This is the fourth day I have been here. When the junk arrived the men sent me ashore in a boat and took no more care of me. I could hardly walk, and I did not know where to go, as I am a perfect stranger here. I walked on to a stone-cutter's shed, but the men refused to shelter me for the night. I walked on and came to a bridge, and stopped under the arch for the night. I went further up the hill and came to another stone-cutter's shed. The men received me in, but they gave me nothing to eat nor anything to lie down upon. They told me to lie upon some grass. I stopped there two days. Yesterday evening I left this shed and came to a door of a shop; as it was raining at the time, I lay down in front of it under the awning. The shopkeeper turned me away. A seamstress took pity on me and advised an elderly man to take care of me. He took pity on me and conducted me to his house. After picking me up the junkmen went on further, picking up any wrecked property they could find. The junk took in nine others on the way. The junk got money from all these men. The junk-master adopted two of these men as his sons, whom he retained on board; the rest he sent ashore at the same time I was sent ashore. I do not know where these men have gone to. The elderly man who received me last night wanted to adopt me as his son, but his own son prevented him. None of the other men picked up by the junk had any wounds. There were only a few sheds at the place where I was landed, and some were boat-building sheds. The ship had a great quantity of ammunition on board—muskets and swords. The fare on board the ship was inferior to what I was accustomed to at Sunning. The treatment on board was very good, except that we were not allowed on deck for any purpose. There was no fighting on board on the day of the fire; nothing unusual took place in the hold that day. We could play at dominoes or dice in the hold. My treatment on board the fishing junk was very good, but I could not eat, as my pain is very great. I could not tell how the fire originated. On our way here in that fishing junk, we saw many persons on the water, but the junk people would not receive them as they had no money. Before I left the burning wreck, I saw blood ooze out from the sides of the vessel, from the hold where the coolies were lodged.

A Reminiscence of Messrs. Weed and Croswell.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

In your notice of the death of EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq., speaking of the personal estrangement which existed for so long a period between him and Mr. WEED, you say: "This personal estrangement did not always continue. An incident, alike creditable to both, ultimately brought them together; and although for a time their intercourse was not intimate, they were no longer socially isolated."

Although the incident which I am about to relate may not be one to which you allude, I think its recital will interest the friends of both the gentlemen named, as illustrating the graceful advances made by the former with a view to a reconciliation, and their prompt acceptance by the latter in the spirit in which they were offered. On the 1st day of January, 1842 or 1843, (I am not quite certain which,) in company with some friends, I made a New-Year's call at the residence of Mr. WEED, on the corner of Hudson and Grand streets. While there Mr. WEED came in, accompanied by the late ROBERT HUNTER, Esq., and another gentleman, whose name I do not remember. Immediately after they entered Mrs. WEED informed her husband that Messrs. EDWIN and SHERMAN CROSWELL had called, and had left but a short time previous. After a moment's hesitation, in an attitude of reflection, which those who know him will readily recognize as one of his peculiarities, Mr. WEED, taking the arm of his friend, Mr. HUNTER, left the house for the purpose, as was understood, of returning the call of Mr. CROSWELL.

To those who witnessed the proceeding, having knowledge of the bitter animosity which had so long existed between these rival political partisans—each a foeman worthy of the other's steel—it was cause of much remark, and was considered by all "an incident alike creditable to both."

The subsequent action of Mr. WEED, which you mention, together with the fitting close of their communication with each other, contained in the *Journal* of Saturday, are additional revelations of the rare and noble traits of Mr. WEED's character. Yours,

U.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (June 21,) A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. effected the following important transaction, disposing of the valuable business property known as Nos. 47, 49, 53 and 55 Worth-street, north side, 100.8 feet west of Church-street. The premises embrace two large five-story marble and brick stores, each 50 by 95, with lots 50 by 100 each, adjoining each other, there being no No. 51. The real estate was sold by order of executors and trustees, for the purpose of settling the estates of the late A. H. FISKE and FRANCIS SKINNER. The sale, it was announced by the auctioneers, was unreserved, no under-bidding being allowed, and it was also stated that $100,000 had been paid for a one-third in the property one year ago. Nos. 47 and 49 are rented until 1874, at the rate of $14,000 per annum, and Nos. 51 and 53 until 1772, at the rate of $14,500. The property was offered in two parcels, and sold with the privilege. The first bid made was $80,000, from which the bids advanced to $126,000, at which sum each both pieces were purchased by WM. WATSON. The price was considered very low, and Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, opposite whose store the property is located, made the last bid but one of $125,000 each for the premises.

In addition to the above, BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, JOHN H. WILSON, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. J. SMITH, Jr., Esq., referee, sold two lots, together, 51.1x102.2, located on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for $6,065; purchaser, S. D. VALENTINE. Also, at public auction, a hotel property, at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., known as the "Mansion House," embracing a hotel with fifty rooms and about three acres of land, located on Main and Broad streets, in the town named, sold for $5,000, to Col. JAS. BAGLEY—a bargain.

The business of the day at the Exchange was closed by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., who disposed of an extensive line of stocks and other securities, of which a list is annexed with the prices obtained in each instance noted. The attendance during the day at the Exchange was large, a greater number of heavy operators being present than usual. The following is a report in brief of the stock sale:

$15,000 Hudson River Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent coupon bonds, 1875, $1,000 each; $10,000 sold at 100½; $5,000 at par; 115 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, sold at 77; 56 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 96½; 3 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 91; 95 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 40 at 115½, and 55 at 111¼; 30 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 80½; 20 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 127½; 130 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 40 at 202¾ and 200 at 90; 53 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 193; 25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 143; $600 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, at 128; $5,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company 7 ₱ cent. certificates, at 102¼; 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 102¼; 32 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 20 and 121, and 12 at 120; 25 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, at 119; 100 shares People's Gas-Light Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, at 130; 25 shares Union-square National Bank, $100 each, at 93; $5,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company 7 ₱ cent. Certificates at 102; 200 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 90; 10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 110; 10 shares Atlantic Bank, New-York, $75 each, at 89; 30 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, at 131¼; 125 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 79¾; 40 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 157¼; $10,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. registered bonds, interest January and July, $5,000 each, at 99¾; $20,000 Louisville City 7s, issued for City Hall, interest April and October in New-York or Louisville, at 90; $8,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company 7 per cent. certificates at 102¼; $44,000 New-York City 7s, Croton Water, due 1900, at 109, interest May and November; 350 shares New-York Gas-light Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, from 145 to 150; 84 shares Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, 50 each, at 9 per cent.; 500 shares People's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, at 110; 41 shares Harlem Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 190; 16 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 187; $35,000 New-York County 6s, Court-house, registered, interest May and November, due 1877, at 100¼; $5,000 New-York County 6s, Bounty Fund, registered, interest May and November, due 1885, at 100½.

At the Commercial Exchange in Brooklyn, yesterday, J. COLE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GIRARD M. STEVENS, Esq., referee, sold a quantity of improved and unimproved real estate, full particulars in regard to which will be found below in the recapitulation appended.

That the recent movement in New-Jersey real estate was a substantial one, was clearly evidenced in the success attending the first sale of the Oakland property, on the line of the Central Railway, between Cranford and Westfield, held on Tuesday, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer. The special excursion train from this City on the morning of the day of sale was composed of fifteen cars, and these were crowded with buyers and others desiring either to view the property or to invest in lots. Upon the arrival of the party on the ground it was largely reinforced by those residing in the neighborhood. The auction was thus commenced under the most favorable auspices, and bidding being active it was continued until late in the afternoon, with the most satisfactory results, 436 lots being sold at good figures, while the aggregate of the sale amounted to something like $40,000. A detailed report will be found below, the names of purchasers being in each instance appended. Today the sale will be continued, when it is probable that all the lots will be disposed of. Should this not be the case, another auction will be held to-morrow, of which due notice will be given through our business columns. Special train today from foot of Liberty-street, per ferry, at 11 A. M. In reference to the management of this transaction, a word is not out of place. First, then, the property is a desirable one, while, in addition, the improvements placed upon it have been judiciously made; secondly, the projectors of the enterprise and the auctioneers in charge, relying upon these facts, resolved to offer the realty entirely upon its merits, without calling in the aid of outside parties to underbid, in order to convey a false impression as to the real worth; thirdly, this arrangement having been carried out, and the auction fairly conducted, with liberal terms of sale, no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the property at good prices, and the result, as has been stated, is a well-deserved success.

In addition to the Oakland, N. J., sale today, which begins at 12½ P. M., JAMES A. FLEURY will offer, at Jamaica, Long Island, forty-four lots located at the junction of Van Wyck-avenue and Fulton-street. The sale, an adjourned one from Thursday last, unless again adjourned, takes place at noon. At the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will offer, at two Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, City property respectively located on First-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and on Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, June 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

5-story marble and brick store and lot, Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st., n. s., 100 ft. 8 in. w. of Church-st., store 50x95, lot 50.1x100	$126,000
5-story marble and brick store and lot, Nos. 47 and 49 Worth-st, adjoining above, store and lot same size	126,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

2 lots n. s. 84th-st., 184 ft. e. of 4th-av., together 51.1x102.2	$6,065

FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

Hotel known as Mansion House, fronting on Main and Broad sts., 3 acres of land	$5,000

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, June 21.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

Three-story brick house and lot, e. s. Adelphi-st., 50 ft. s. of Willoughby-av.; lot, 20.6x84.6, Mr. Hunt, purchaser	$5,500
1 lot s. s. Willoughby-st., 86 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 20x29x33	500
4 lots, with buildings thereon, n. w. corner South 4th and 5th sts., known as the "Odeon;" lots together, 84.3x103, Thomas F. Jackson, purchaser	17,500
4 lots s. w. corner Evergreen-av. and Harman-st., each 25x100, Mr. Morgan, purchaser	1,600
1 lot s. s. Steuben-st., 150 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100, C. Donovan, purchaser	700
1 lot w. s. Steuben-st., 315 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100, Mrs. McCann, purchaser	775
3 lots w. s. Steuben-st., 90 ft. s. of Park-av., each 25x100, M. Phillips, purchaser, $750 each	2,250
1 lot s. s. Steuben-st., 140 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100, Richard Cody, purchaser	750
3 lots e. s. Grand-av., 90 ft. s. of Park-av., each 25x100, S. Baldwin, purchaser, $1,175 each	3,525
1 lot s. e. corner Park and Grand avs., 26x90, J. Combs, purchaser	1,450
1 lot s. s. Park-av., adjoining above, 25 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x90, M. Phillips, purchaser	1,000
1 lot s. s. Park-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	900
3 lots w. s. Schenck-st., 90 ft. s. of Park-av., each 26x100, M. Phillips, purchaser, $550 each	1,650
1 lot w. s. Steuben-st., 275 ft. n. Park-av., 25x100, S. Baldwin, purchaser, (right, title, &c.)	210
1 lot e. s. Steuben-st., 275 ft. n. Park-av., 25x100, M. Phillips, purchaser	700

Suburban Sales Tuesday, June 20.

OAKLAND, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Br.

(First Day's Sale.)

BLOCK NO. 18.

6 lots, corner 1st-av. and Walnut-st., Wm. H. Class, $230 each	$1,380
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., J. Wingar, $130 each	390
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., A. Church, $115 each	345
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., M. Murphy, $90 each	270
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., Joseph Price, $80 each	240
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., Jas. Phenix, $75 each	225
6 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., M. A. Cooney, $85 each	510
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., M. Riley, $80 each	240
3 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., Chas. Lyra, $90 each	270
6 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., James H. Lightbody, $145 each	870
6 lots adjoining on the west, 1st-av., E. Romer, $145 each	870
3 lots, corner Maple-st., Jas. Hughes, $200 each	600

BLOCK NO. 17.

6 lots, opposite corner, J. D. Voorhees, $200 each	1,200
9 lots adjoining on 1st-av., W. Backus, $135 each	1,215
4 lots corner of Chestnut-st., Charles Lyra, $110 each	440
5 lots corner of Chestnut-st. and 2d-av., E. Romer, $80 each	400
3 lots adjoining on 2d-av., John Clay, $75	225
3 lots adjoining on 2d-av., Wm. McCheane, $70 each	210
9 lots adjoining on 2d-av., E. Greenfield, $65 each	595
3 lots adjoining on 2d-av., J. D. Voorhees, $90 each	270
3 lots corner Maple-st. and 2d-av., W. Backus, $139 each	390

BLOCK NO. 18.

6 lots, opposite corner, Jas. Hughes, $150 each	$900
12 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., E. F. Bacon, $115 each	1,380
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., J. Lightbody, $90 each	540
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., R. Sutherland, $70 each	420
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., E. F. Bacon, $95 each	285
12 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., Knight & Co., $90 each	1,080
3 lots corner 2d-av. and Walnut-st., A. W. Lozier, $155 each	465

BLOCK NO. 19.

3 lots, opposite corner, W. J. Randolph, $105 each	$315
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., J. Price, $80 each	240
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., John A. Makes, $70 each	420
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., Henry Fairbairn, $70 each	420
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., M. Berg, $90 each	270
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., F. Perry, $80 each	240
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., A. J. Lozier, $70 each	210
9 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., B. Denoybetter, $70 each	630
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., W. Hughes, $70 each	210
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., Theo. Ellert, $70 each	210
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., Leo Moses, $70 each	210
3 lots corner of Cedar-st., J. Wingar, $100 each	300

BLOCK NO. 11.

3 lots corner 3d-av. and Cedar-st., Thomas Jenkins, $100 each	$300
3 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., Thomas Jenkins, $75 each	225
9 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., Leo Moses, $70 each	630
6 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., Samuel Booth, $60 each	360
3 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., M. Roberts, $65 each	195
3 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., T. Jenkins, $60 each	180
3 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., T. Jenkins, $60 each	180
3 lots corner 3d-av. and Oak-st., T. Jenkins, $100 each	300

BLOCK NO. 8.

3 lots corner of Oak-st., opposite last, E. Morning, $105 each	$315
3 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., G. Soynd, $60 each	180
21 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., Felex Marks, $75 each	1,575
9 lots adjoining, on 3d-av., Felex Marks, $65 each	585
6 lots corner 3d-av. and Cedar-st., Felex Marks, $120 each	720

BLOCK NO. 12.

6 lots corner 2d-av. and Walnut-st., J. Comer, $120 each	$720

BLOCK NO. 13.

3 lots opposite corner, Leo Moses, $140 each	$420
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., $80 each	240
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., E. Putnam, $80 each	480
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., D. H. Edwards, $80 each	480
6 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., D. Lightbody, 85 each	510
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., B. Hammond, $60 each	180
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., B. Heyvetter, $70 each	210
3 lots adjoining, on 2d-av., John Kane, $65 each	195
3 lots on 3d-av., rear of last, D. Leary, $75 each	225
3 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, B. Heyvetter, $65 each	195
3 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, A. Bullet, $65 each	195
3 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, J. Coyner, $60 each	180
3 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, A. Kannekle, $65 each	195
9 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, A. W. Lozier, $60 each	540
3 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, Leo Moses, $75 each	225
3 lots corner Walnut-st. and 3d-av., Leo Moses, $105 each	315

BLOCK NO. 2.

6 lots on 4th-av., E. F. Bacon, $145 each	$870
4 lots corner 1st and 4th avs., J. Smeaton, $115 each	460
3 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., E. R. Ferris, $165 each	495
6 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., J. H. Lightbody, $150 each	900
6 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., C. F. Bacon, $125 each	750
6 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., J. Smeaton, $125 each	750
6 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., E. Ferris, $125 each	750
7 lots adjoining, on 1st-av., J. Smeaton, $105 each	735

BLOCK NO. 1.

8 lots, 1st-av. to railroad, Leo Moses, $55 each	$440
8 lots, 1st-av. to railroad, J. Smeaton, $60 each	480
4 lots, 1st-av. to railroad, L. Tueslemucker, $65 each	520

BLOCK NO. 15.

7 lots corner 1st and 4th avs., J. Smeaton, $80 each	$560
4 lots on 4th-av., adjoining, E. F. Bacon, $100 each	400
2 lots on 4th-av., adjoining, A. Brett, $60 each	120
3 lots on 4th-av., A. W. Lozier, $65 each	195
3 lots on 4th-av., E. Morney, $60 each	180

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX—Four first-class houses on East 12th-st., near 2d-av.; houses all in good order, and have modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

A.—FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., new four-story Nova Scotia front dwelling, extension, &c.; price reasonable. Also, a list of west side houses and dwellings on 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., a valuable property, 51x100, with rear entrance, and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution, or club-house. Price asked, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND ON 5TH-AV.
can be obtained on application to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES in all parts of the City
FOR SALE.
For description and terms apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.,—the fine property, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, size 51x100. The buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution. Price $140,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV., AND OTHER west-side property in parcels to suit. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE.—IMPROVED BROOKLYN property, worth about $15,000, to exchange for a first-class house, between 25th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., worth about $35,000; difference will be paid in cash. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., begs to inform those having property in Westchester County for sale, and also those wishing to purchase in that locality, that he gives especial attention to, and has peculiar facilities for, the negotiation of real estate and bonds and mortgages in that section. The great facilities for travel to and from the lower part of the county that will be afforded upon the completion of the Viaduct Railroad point to that section as the field of future speculation.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, well located on high ground, 1½ mile east of depot, a good, comfortable farm-house, with eight acres of choice land; price, $4,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EUGENE BLOIS, at office of Benedict & Boardman, No. 320 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FORDHAM RIDGE.—TO LET—A LARGE handsomely-furnished house, with good garden and use of two cows; will be rented very low for the months of July and August. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ORANGE, N. J.; RENT CHEAP; neat, well-shaded residence, ten rooms, gas, furnace, large grounds, fruit; excellent neighborhood, near depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE
ACRE OF LAND,
AND

100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS,

AT

PASSAIC, N. J.,

Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M.,
On the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON
EVERY SIDE.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH
REGIMENT BAND.

Liberal collation before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871, AT 12:30
P. M., on the Premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION
OF

200 Choice Building Lots,

AT

CORONA, N. J.,

SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE
HACKENSACK RAILROAD, (ERIE.)

And but two miles from the Village of Hackensack.

These lots are beautifully located on high ground, from which magnificent views are obtained, overlooking the entire Hackensack Valley.

There will also be offered an attractive dwelling, containing twelve rooms, grounds comprising one acre.

ONLY SEVEN MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILROAD STATION.

Special train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 11½ A. M.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

A band of music will be in attendance.

For maps and railroad tickets apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IF RAINY TODAY, SALE TO-MORROW.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

CHATHAM.

Where is Chatham?

On Morris and Essex Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York, midway between Orange and Morristown, passing through most beautiful scenery.

What is Chatham?

A beautifully-situated village on high ground, with splendid views and all conveniences of churches, schools, stores, &c., with no miasma, no fever and ague, and no mosquitoes.

What takes place at Chatham June 23?

The most attractive sale this season of suburban property. One hundred beautiful plots and a good dwelling house are to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and on very easy terms.

How shall I get there?

Take special train from Barclay or Christopher-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 23, first getting free tickets, maps and circulars at the auctioneer's office.

What shall I do when I get there?

Refresh yourself with free luncheon while listening to the strains of a good band of music, and then buy all the plots you can manage to carry.

Why should I buy at Chatham?

Because the place is beautiful.
Because its surroundings are of the best.
Because it is reached easily and pleasantly.
Because lots are sure to advance rapidly.
Because it is perfectly healthy.
Because there are no drawbacks to it.
Because an investment there is better than one in bonds, or a deposit in a savings bank.

REMEMBER FRIDAY, JUNE 23.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.,
New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE at Babylon, Long Island, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., on premises: Homestead, consisting of about eight acres, with magnificent residence and splendid out-buildings; farm of about fifty-five acres, comprising the choicest location of the village, and about fifty acres of woodland, about one mile east of Babylon. Sale without reserve, to close the estate of the late James T. Bertine, deceased. Terms: One-half cash; balance on mortgage for a term of years. This sale will comprise some of the most valuable and inviting property on Long Island. Visitors can take the South-side Railroad cars at South 7th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 or 10 A. M., and leave Babylon at 1½ or 4:36 P. M. For further particulars inquire of JOHN R. REID, attorney, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HAMILTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Directors have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.

Also,

An Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after July 1, 1871.

JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. T. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD CO., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready July 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 20th of June until July 3, 1871.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 3d July next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 184 BROADWAY, CORNER JOHN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. — A semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of all tax, was this day declared by the Directors, payable on and after July 1, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold, and free of Government tax.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., June 19, 1871.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THIS COMpany are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.

Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS" AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.

Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has this day been declared from the earnings of the current six months, (free from all tax,) payable July 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed until that date. H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS MATURING ON Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in Gold at our office, on and after July 1.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st of July proximo. AUG. M. HUSTED, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an experienced Protestant; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant only; is a good sewer; can give the best of City reference; no objection to travel to any part of the country, or to Europe. Can be seen at No. 248 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR on a sewing-machine, or plain sewing, in one of the large watering-places, in a hotel or private family; work every day until 2 o'clock; no salary; board as a recompense; best references given. Apply at once, No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on machines, dress-maker, &c.; very competent; country or City; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; understands all kinds of English cooking; will do part of the washing and ironing; neat, active, sober, and in the prime of life; best references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION, BY A first-class woman; superior cook; country or City; best private families, Summer-houses, &c.; French and English meat or pastry cook, or both; excellent baker; wages moderate; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations; can be seen at No. 200 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, &c., and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or fine washing situation, by a very respectable young woman and good laundress; French fluting, box pleating, polishing, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of an infant if required; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objections to the country; Newport preferred; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to the country; has seven years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address No. 28 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing; good City references. Call at 1st-av., between 56th and 57th sts., second floor, over the cigar-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and ladies' ball dresses, &c.; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at dressmaker's, No. 637 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 WAITRESS, A situation; can carve, dress salads, care of silver, in fact, take the place of a man waiter; unexceptionable City references from parties that can be seen. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call or address for two days, No. 146 East 39th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse for the country; good City reference. Apply at 117 West 16th-st., rear.

EMPLOYERS	**SERVANTS.**
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do upstairs work; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call in store, No. 226 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; good cook; meats, pastry, creams, good baker; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and fancy desserts, boning and larding; excellent references; $25 per month. Call at 99 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 63 West 33d-st.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHolic servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch and American, for country and City, at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at 284 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for large number professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, country or City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for a mother and daughter; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; are neat, respectable persons, and have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen, a mother and daughter, one as to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; four and a half years' reference from last place; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 15th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as waitress and chamber-maid, the other as plain cook and to assist with washing; excellent references will be given by their present employer. Call at 111 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter-man's place; is neat and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; Protestant; can take the entire charge of an infant, or one or two children; is willing to go to the sea-shore; is a good sewer; the best of reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, (baby one month old,) as wet nurse, City or country, during Summer; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days No. 252 West 32d-st., near 8th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 329 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook; willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 383 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the fancy-store.

A YOUNG LADY REQUIRING CHANGE of air desires a position as companion to a lady in traveling or spending a few weeks in a mountainous region. Address M. K., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN A SITuation for a girl who has lived with her nearly three years, either as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; she is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 13 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting of all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, speaking good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; good driver and first-class groom; best City reference. Call or address J. G., No. 50 4th-av., Mr. Campbell's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, M. D., at saddlery, corner of 28th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands the City; has no objections to town or country; will be highly recommended by his last employer; is a Protestant. Address T. R., No. 9 East 39th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent single Protestant man as coachman; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, for two days, B. R., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as coachman and general useful man about a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging and anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as competent coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, R. D., No. 115 East 15th-st., livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, (colored;) can give the best of City reference. Call or address R. W., No. 142 West 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG PHONOGRAPHER WILL engage as an amanuensis, or otherwise. Address PHONOGRAPHER, Station L, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan *Life* Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF
ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, MACHINERY,
PATTERNS, &c.,
AT
THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 5 feet stroke, with tubular boiler; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machines, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pulleys, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 66 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. Also, the celebrated steam crane on the dock; length of jib, 70 feet, lifts 50 tons. By order JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver.

Catalogues sent. Address
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach-st.,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver, 745 East 12th-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
60 cases fresh Valencia Oranges; can be seen at store, No. 93 Pearl-st. Also,
510 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
52 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing per steam-ship *Wisconsin*.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
120,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL,
At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DRY GOODS.

GUIPURE LACE SACQUES

Just received in new and rich patterns.

MILLER & GRANT,
Rich Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
Dress Trimmings, &c.
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

CANTON CRAPE, PONGEES, PINE-APple, Seersucker, Wash Silks, Satins, Bamboo Cloth, Nankeens, Persian Rugs, Fans, Shawls, Matting, Vases, Boxes, Curiosities, &c., purchased at late auctions and recently imported from India. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., new arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

MILLINERY.

TURBAN HAT OPENING THIS DAY.—Ladies' Turban Hats, new styles, great bargains, and great opening of Summer Turbans. BINNS' Millinery, No. 447 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

Any citizen who desires correct, authentic and full copies of the municipal documents recently transmitted to the Common Council, and which contain the history of the City Government for the past year, can obtain them free by addressing

CHAS. O. JOLINE,
Chief Clerk, Mayor's Office.

LONDON AGENCY WANTED.

Sole or other agency wanted for Great Britain, for the sale of any articles that do not require much warehouse-room. The goods to be sent on sale or return, or only samples can be sent to order from. Address E. A. S., No. 10 St. Paul's road, Canonbury, London, England. Banker's reference given.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD B. LAWRENCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING TO THE OFFICE OF Jay Cooke & Co., to Metropolitan National Bank, a check drawn by Drexel, Winthrop & Co. to D. W. & Co. or bearer, for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS GOLD, ($10,000,) No. 1,111. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871. No. 18 Wall-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 44,738, ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE PARTNER WANTED by the subscriber, already established in the real estate business; a partner thoroughly posted in the business; none except those of unexceptionable standing, and ready to take up and push through negotiations, need answer. Address R. E. B., *Evening Post* Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., June 24	Caledonia...Wed., June 21
Anglia........Sat., July 1	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8	Assyria.......Wed., July 5
Britannia.....Sat., July 15	Dacian.......Wed., July 12

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5	Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Samaria, Tuesday, July 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.
Return Tickets..$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
NEMESIS.........................Thursday, July 6, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage...............$30
To London.............80	To London.............35
To Paris..................90	To Paris..................38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE............DANRE..........Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU.......Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......Saturday, Aug. 12.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Malta..................June 13	Aleppo..................July 8
Tripoli.................June 27	Tripoli...................Aug. 1

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 28.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD...........June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............July 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
J. VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
WILLIAM PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.

Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

$10 TO $60,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class property, City or Country.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,
WM. M. TWEED,
AUGUST BELMONT,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,
WM. B. DUNCAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
WM. R. TRAVERS,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,
A. OAKEY HALL,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
PETER B. SWEENY,
LEVI P. MORTON,
HUGH SMITH,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOSE F. NAVARRO,
HENRY SMITH,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,
MANTON MARBLE,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1871.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
MEAD & CLARK,
BANKERS, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

The attention of capitalists and investors generally is invited to the

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for twenty miles to New-Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next Fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. The coupons are paid semi-annually in this City, on the first days of April and October, free of Government tax, and the issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD and
THOMAS CLARK, Jr.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,)
ONLY..892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN

8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.

AT PRESENT PRICES, THESE BONDS AFFORD a good security and larger interest than any Bonds on finished roads now offered in our market.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—Draft No. 121, for £1,000, at sixty days, drawn by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New-Haven, on Baring Bros. & Co., of London, has been lost or stolen. Persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. REGISTERED, and other safe and reliable bonds for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.
Deposits and accrued interest..............$2,789,823 74
Surplus...202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871....................$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $307 52.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

From on and after July 1, 1871, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., as formerly. Also, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M., instead of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as heretofore.
By order BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.................................$8,818,867 65

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BLACK GELDING FOR SALE.—ONE of the handsomest and most highly-trained horses ever offered for sale; 15½ hands, 7 years; warranted sound and kind all harness and saddle. Call see this wonderfully broken animal, Winfield Stables, 50th-st., West 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on 5th-av., bath-room adjoining on second floor, can get same with or without breakfast served in their room, by addressing COMFORTABLE, Box 201 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN FIND large, handsome and cool rooms with first-class board, in a small family in 14th-st. Terms, $10 and $12 per week; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

LADIES' POPULAR PONY PHAETONS.—Ten different styles; several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages cheap; harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top phaetons, jump-seat buggies and light road wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

PONY FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS OLD, thirteen and a half hands high; flowing mane and tail; warranted safe and reliable for lady or child's riding or driving. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A floor, consisting of four cool, pleasant rooms, together or divided, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 21 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE LARGE and airy rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen staying in town; terms moderate.

NO. 147 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A private family will let with board a large second-story back room and extension; price $20; also, room on third floor at a moderate price.

BOARDING. — DESIRABLE LOCATION; fine rooms, en suite or single; table excellent, either private or otherwise; terms moderate. Apply at No. 66 West 19th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; a large room also, with board for two persons at $14. No. 241 West 14th-st.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINgle gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, without board; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Via Kingston, N. Y.

This new and elegant hotel, on the highest peak of the Catskill range, 3,800 feet above tide-water, opens June 15. Fine air and beautiful scenery. All the modern conveniences, including telegraphic communications. Is reached by boat or rail to Rondout; R. & O. R. R. (9 miles) to West Hurley; thence six miles by the proprietor's stages, running in connection with all trains. Parties leaving New-York at 4 P. M. reach the hotel the same evening. For terms apply to JOHN E. LASHER, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.

WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.

This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with FINE DRIVES AND BATHING; ample stabling; also, a STEAM-YACHT for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, Broadway and 21st-st.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND.—The above house is located on an elevation of land a few rods from the bathing beach, having a fine view of ocean, bay and surrounding country. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout with elegant furniture, and will be open for reception of Summer boarders in June next. The culinary department will be under the management of an experienced caterer; and everything will be done to make it a desirable place to spend the season. Apply for rooms and board to E. TUCKER, Proprietor, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y.—Large double brick house; commodious rooms; healthy location; pleasant scenery; good drives, and every way desirable; terms, $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant, airy rooms, house standing high, and table choice, will please address, for July, Box No. 184 Astoria, Long Island. Gentlemen will find the access easy and frequent by boat or cars.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON THE SEAside, five miles north from Long Branch, N. J.; bathing and boating in front of the house; terms, $10 to $14 per week. Address Box No. 1,385 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The exercises of the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will be held in Booth's Theatre, 23d-st. and 6th-av., THURSDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CANDIDATES for admission to Columbia College, and to the Columbia College School of Mines, will be examined on FRIDAY, June 23 inst., at the College at 49th-st. Candidates are requested to present themselves as early as 9½ o'clock.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY DESIRES an engagement as governess to young children; good English, French, music, and elementary latin; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; country preferred. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SUMMER SEASON.
THE LONG STRIKE.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. C. W. BARRY, Mr. BROUGHTON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, Miss McCORMACK, Miss BLAISDELL and others.

ACT I.
THE CONSPIRACY.
ACT II.
THE MURDER.
ACT III.
JANE'S PETITION.
ACT IV.
THE MESSAGE BY SEA TO THE BARK ELIZA AND MARY. THE ANSWER.
ACT V.
THE MISSING WITNESS. DENOUEMENT.
In preparation,
AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
By DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled
ELFIE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
DELMONICO'S;
OR,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last nights of the romantic musical drama entitled PAUL CLIFFORD; OR, HURRAH for the ROAD.
JOHN COLLINS as PAUL CLIFFORD.
Miss EMMA HOWSON as LUCY BRANDON.
MONDAY next Mr. JOHN COLLINS as MILES NA COPPALEEN in the COLLEEN BAWN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The second Summer exhibition of pictures and sculptures, including the Sugden collection, (Library Rooms,) is now open for the season, DAY-TIME only.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ELLEN STARK, plaintiff, versus RACHEL S. ROGERS, Stephen S. Marshall, John Bussing, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and William H. Miller, John J. Goetschius, Eliza Jane Wilson, individually, and as administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Andrew Wilson, Jr., deceased; Albert L. Willson, Carolyn Wilson, Belle Wilson, Harry G. Wilson, Joseph A. Wilson, Auguste Noel and Auguste Saurel, James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever and David Clarkson, Jr., (survivors, &c., of Walden Pell and Clarence Pell,) Eder V. Haughwout, Francis B. Nicol and William Davidson, (survivors, &c., of William P. Cahill,) Henry Leger, Thomas Palmer, and Martha, his wife, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of you: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871.
RODMAN & ADAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to in the foregoing summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, New-York.—Dated April 7, 1871.
RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William-street.
(after May 1, 1871, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.)
je22-1aw3wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN F. SADDINGTON against WILLIAM TURNER and Mistress Turner, his wife; John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife; Charles W. Engelmann and Mistress Engelmann, his wife; Thomas T. Cortis, Frederick B. Hill, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Calvin Burr, William Churchill, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of WILLIAM S. CONANT, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL BICKNELL against WILLIAM CHURCHILL and SARAH J., his wife, Calvin Burr and Julia Ann, his wife, William Turner and Mistress Turner, his wife, John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife, Thomas T. Cortis, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of William S. Conant, deceased, and Lewis Tuthill, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-1aw6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Last nights of the great emotional actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE, and EVENING. Also for THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
THE CHILD STEALER.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN. EAST LYNNE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, JUNE 24,
EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24,
LAST APPEARANCE OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE CHILD STEALER.
ROSE and HARRY WATKINS will inaugurate a brief Summer season, MONDAY, June 26.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the SUMMER SEASON
and of Mr.
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
JAMES HAREBELL,
the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
THE MAN O' AIRLIE,
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS—and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST NIGHTS OF THREE BLIND MICE. FOX AND DENIER PANTOMINE. TROUPE.	EVERY AFTERNOON AT TWO.
TONY DENIER'S CELEBRATED WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.	EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22,
THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.
GRAND GALA AND PROMENADE CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA
will on this occasion be increased.
A MILITARY BAND
will perform during the intermissions.
TICKETS, ON THIS OCCASION, ONE DOLLAR.
No admission on season or package tickets.

BROOKLYN RINK.

Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
Summer concerts every night, Sundays excepted, at 8. Grand orchestra of forty performers.
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK YACHT RACE EXCURSION, JUNE 22—Fare $4.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steam-boat EASTERN QUEEN, of 1,000 tons, will accompany the yacht race of the 22d, leaving Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 9:45; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10; foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, at 10:15 A. M., touching at Stapleton, Staten Island, at Coast-wrecking Company's Wharf, about 10:30. For safety, comfort and state-room accommodation this boat is unsurpassed. Refreshments on board. Tickets for sale at Pier No. 21, or on board.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-York Yacht Club, on THURSDAY, June 22. The splendid saloon steamer NEW CHAMPION, Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, will accompany the yachts around the light-ship and return. Will leave as follows: 34th-st., North River, at 9¼ A. M., Christopher-st. at 9½, Pier No. 4, North River, at 9¾, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10¼, landing at Stapleton, Staten Island, just before the yachts start. Williams' celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band will accompany the excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. LYNCH & EARL.

ANNUAL GRAND REGATTA ON THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.—The new and gorgeous steam-boat *Americus*, with magnificent saloons, spacious decks and broad awnings, will accompany the yachts, leaving as follows: 37th-st., East River, 9 o'clock A. M.; Market-st., 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45, and Pier No. 4 North River at 10 o'clock. Fare for the excursion $1. Brass band and choice refreshments on board.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.—Steamer D. R. MARTIN, with a limited number, will accompany the yachts in this regatta, leaving 34th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M.; Market-st., East River, 10:45 A. M., and Pierrepoint's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5; single tickets, $2.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-York Yacht Club on THURSDAY, June 22. The splendid saloon steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave 37th-st., E. R., at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M., to accompany the yachts in the race around the light-ship. Tickets for the excursion, $1 50. Refreshments on board.

REGATTA—NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, June 22.—The new and fast steam-boat PLEASANT VALLEY will accompany the yachts around light-ship with a limited number only, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 8½, Spring-st. 9, Peck-slip 9½, and Montague-st., Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Fare, $1. Refreshments on board.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL. The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., [illegible] o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 21st.. 4:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 21st.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d... 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d......11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d........ 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th..12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th..10:00 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Screw steamer *Norwich*, 500 tons, just put in complete order for business. Also,

Side-wheel steamer *Stamford*.

HIGH DRAFT AND LARGE CARRIERS.

Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—OPENING DAY, June 22, steam-boat Florence leaves foot Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Leave the Beach at 7 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE, on and after July 1, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—86 FEET in length and 14 feet beam; engine, 14x14 in.; well found and furnished; nearly new.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

THE BOOK CONCERN TRIAL.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day Before the Methodist Court.

Dr. Carlton Gives Reasons for His Refusal of the Books—The Book-Keeper's Statements in Corroboration—Shall Dr. Lanahan's Evidence of Frauds Come Before or After the Verdict?—An Open Question.

The session of the Ecclesiastical Court, on Dr. LANAHAN's trial, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. On Dr. WOODRUFF's suggestion, a committee of three was appointed to ask the Bishops if they desired a conference. The Bishops replied that they did not, but if formally asked by the Committee they said that they would reply in writing. A motion made to ask the Bishops to a conference was lost—yeas 5, nays 10.

Dr. CARLTON then resumed his testimony.

Mr. FANCHER, do you know anything about Dr. LANAHAN's carrying about with him in his pocket vouchers of the Book Concern? (Objected to by Judge REYNOLDS, and the question waived.)

Cross-examined by Judge REYNOLDS—When did Dr. LANAHAN first ask to examine the books? I think it was in June or July of last year; I think he did not then or at any time mention the Goodenough suit till after I mentioned it; I spoke of it because I knew Mr. GOODENOUGH had commenced his suit, and wished to remove from Dr. LANAHAN's mind the impression that I withheld the books on that account; I told him he might, with his accountant and lawyers, examine into the books and papers he wanted for that case without restriction, and we would give him every facility; I told him I would not permit a general examination; I supposed a general examination would not be required with reference to the charges which Mr. GOODENOUGH had made; I intended, however, to allow him to take what books he wanted; nothing more was said; he wanted an examination of all the books and accounts of the house, and said it might take him six months to go through them; I can't specify whether this was said on the first or second interview.

WHY THE BOOKS WERE REFUSED.

Judge REYNOLDS—What was the reason you refused to let Mr. GOUGHE and myslf have the books? A.—The fact that the trial had commenced and I supposed the examination was over; another reason was that I saw parties going to this private room in which the books were, and I supposed the intention was to make up a case in which the whole of the facts would not be stated; inasmuch as all the books that had been applied for in the space of ten weeks had been furnished to Dr. LANAHAN and his accountants, I did not suppose it was my duty to let these books be taken into a private room at this time, to make up a case against the book-room; I do not know the names of the parties I frequently saw there in consultation with Dr. LANAHAN; I told Judge REYNOLDS that I had no objection to having him, or any Christian gentleman, examine these books, and would explain them to him, but I did not know whether the persons who came in there were members of our church or not; some of them were professional accountants; a third reason was that it was highly improper to take the cash-books from the cashier, who was responsible for them; I never at any time refused to allow them to be examined in his presence or that of Mr. GRANT; I made a distinction in favor of these books, because I had been advised that I had done wrong in allowing any books whatever to be taken out of the control of Mr. GRANT, and besides I thought bank-books and check-books ought to be more carefully looked after than mere books of accounts; Judge REYNOLDS did not ask me for the old books out of use alone, but for all of them, including those in use; Dr. LANAHAN up to this time had been using all the books of the house except the bank-books, check-books and canceled checks named; he would have had those if he had asked for them three days before; when I heard that Mr. LANAHAN's accountants wanted them I sent Mr. DENHARE for them, intending to give them to Dr. LANAHAN, but I heard just then the conversation referred to, advising me that I had done wrong in letting any books go into that room without oversight; I changed my mind, and ordered the books sent back and locked up; as the old books were not asked for separately, the thing did not occur to my mind that they would want them without the others.

Q.—Judge REYNOLDS—Was that the only reason I did not get them? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I would have let you have them at that time; the accountants had had the books ten weeks, the trial was in progress, the Committee were sitting, and I thought the accountants had had the books long enough, and if the Book Committee wished them to have them longer they could give them an order, which I should have at once obeyed, as I would obey any order of this Committee. I thought it was necessary for the welfare of the business to withhold the books, and I assigned as my authority the resolutions of the Committee. (These were published in the TIMES yesterday.) After the order to "show cause" was served on me, Dr. LANAHAN said if I would allow him to bring his accountants into the house and examine all the books and papers from 1856 down to the present time, he would withdraw his application for the mandamus; I said I could not take the responsibility of giving him the privilege of making the examination; I think this was on Tuesday previous to the meeting of the Book Committee and after the Committee had been called; he did not ask to "see the books."

THE GOODENOUGH SUIT AN AFTER-THOUGHT.

Q.—Did he say to you that if the Goodenough suit was withdrawn he would withdraw his application, and did you say you had no control over the suit? A.—I do not think he said that at that time, but he did say so to me within a day or two of the conversation named, and I did reply that I had no control over the suit; this was after the paper had been served on me.

Q.—Did you set forth your reasons for refusing me the books in your affidavit in the mandamus proceeding? A.—I did some of them.

Mr. FANCHER—Did Dr. LANAHAN when he offered to withdraw his proceedings for the mandamus on condition of examining the books from 1856 to the present time, say anything about wanting the evidence for the Goodenough suit? A.—No, Sir; he did mention something about it after the Book Committee met, and I said that that was an after-thought.

Q.—You stated that when Judge REYNOLDS asked you for the books you thought their examination was completed? A.—I saw the accountant about the 10th of January, a week or more before the trial deliver up the books he had to Mr. GRANT, and I supposed the examination was over; I have seen a great number of persons I did not know go into the room where the books were and remain there with the doors shut; sometimes Dr. LANAHAN was with them, and sometimes he was not; I had reason for supposing that some of Dr. LANAHAN's accountants were not trustworthy; one of them went to Mr. DENHAM for money, which Mr. DENHAM said he had no authority to give; on the second or third application he procured a loan of $65 from Mr. DENHAM privately, which he promised to pay the next morning, and never paid; I think the man was Mr. WATSON; I have good reasons for distrusting another accountant. (Dr. CARLTON seemed to scruple about stating his prejudices in this latter case, but he whispered them to the counsel, observing in a low tone, "that it was a pretty hard story," meaning the case against the latter accountants.) The witness then stated that he had lived in Elizabeth eight years; had been an Alderman in Elizabeth, and held other offices, such as director in banks and other companies; he was a trustee of Genesee College, of Wesleyan University and of the new University at Syracuse; a trustee of the Methodist Church at Elizabeth, a director in the Home Life Insurance Company and many other organizations. He was director in an oil company many years ago. Mr. FANCHER said he objected to any further prying into Dr. CARLTON's private business, and the counsel on the other side said he was through. The Court then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE BOOK-KEEPER'S STORY.

After the re-assembling, Mr. ELIHU GRANT was called by Mr. FANCHER; he said: I have been a member of the Providence and Newark Conferences twenty-five years; I have been chief book-keeper of the Book Concern since 1867; I think some time in 1870 Dr. CARLTON called me into the office, where I found Dr. LANAHAN, and an accountant, Mr. WATSON, to examine the books; I told Dr. CARLTON that an examination would damage the Concern, as we had already been much delayed, and were now preparing for the close of the year; Dr. CARLTON then declined to permit a general examination; he had previously told Dr. LANAHAN that he would permit an examination of the books for the Goodenough case; about three weeks after I think the same person came into the office with Dr. CARLTON and Dr. LANAHAN for the same purpose and with the same result; I cannot fix the date, but I heard Dr. LANAHAN about that time say "he would examine the books in his own way," that "he did not thank Dr. CARLTON for his permission, that "he had as much right to the books as Dr. CARLTON had; I have heard Dr. LANAHAN say he did not care for the Book Committee in this connection, or words to that effect; my attention was called to the resolution of the Book Committee passed in October, 1870; Dr. CARLTON requested me to make a copy of the resolution, and when Dr. CARLTON began his examination to give him unrestricted access to the books, according to that resolution.

PAPERS MISPLACED.

I discovered one day that papers which I had turned over to Dr. LANAHAN had been so placed in the safe used in common by the clerks and periodical clerks, that I deemed irregular, as they might be mixed with others. This was afterward arranged. The examination continued, I should think, about two months. About the time the Book Committee met, Mr. GOUGHE, who was making the examination, said he was about ready to report to Dr. LANAHAN; the papers of the house, with unimportant exceptions, were returned; during the examination I turned over to Dr. LANAHAN every book called for in my department and in the cashier's department; all the papers asked for up to the time of the Committee's meeting in January, 1871, were given; subsequently Mr. GOUGHE wanted certain books belonging to the cashier's department: I conferred with the cashier, and referred Mr. GOUGHE to Dr. CARLTON; at other times everything he asked for in my department and the cashier's department he had *ad libitum*, up to the time mentioned; nothing was denied; I never heard Dr. LANAHAN make any application for books or papers for use in the Goodenough suit, when he was refused. When I three times called Dr. CARLTON's attention to the violation of the Book Committee's resolutions by Dr. LANAHAN, he said I had better let him have his own way, and I did so. I recollect Dr. CARLTON's telling Dr. LANAHAN that whatever papers he wanted for the Goodenough suit, he might have at any time. At No. 200 Mulbery-street, I have seen Dr. LANAHAN take his pocket-book from his pocket and withdraw from it vouchers which I recognized as belonging to the house. Before Dr. LANAHAN came, neither any Agent, nor any employe was allowed to take a voucher without calling on the book-keeper for it. It was a well-known rule. I never knew Dr. CARLTON or Dr. PORTER to break the rule. Dr. LANAHAN used to help himself to the vouchers after he learned where we kept them.

MYSTERIES OF MR. GRANT'S SALARY.

Cross-examined by Mr. BUCKLEY—I have been in the house since March 1, 1864; became chief book-keeper about three years afterward; my salary is $3,000 a year, beginning with 1869; my salary was raised from $2,000 to $3,000 about the last of January or the 1st of February, 1870, and took effect a year and a month back; my salary was raised by Dr. CARLTON on recommendation of the Book Committee.

Mr. BUCKLEY here alleged that Dr. CARLTON paid the back salary of Mr. GRANT on his own authority, and solely on his own statement of the action of the Committee. The records of the Committee do not show that the Committee ever took any such action. Gen. RUNYON, on the other side, declared that there was a resolution of the Book Committee recommending that Mr. GRANT's salary be raised, as it was raised.

Mr. GRANT proceeded to say that the Concern held his note, unindorsed and without security, for $1,100, for which he expected to pay seven per cent. interest. Dr. LANAHAN's salary had been raised in the same way as his own, taking effect a year back.

Drs. BROOKS and SLICER then testified that Mr. FANCHER before the Subcommittee last January said that if the Pease prosecution before the Committee was withdrawn he thought he could influence the counsel in the Goodenough suit to withdraw that also, but could make no explicit promise to have it withdrawn. Mr. FANCHER here rested his case.

Gen. MOORE then offered a resolution to the effect that if the Bishops deemed any of the evidence which had been ruled out essential to their full understanding of the case, the Committee would suspend their rules to admit such matters as the Bishop might desire. Mr. MALTBY thought the ruling had been wrong, but did not believe in laying the responsibility on the Bishops.

Dr. WOODRUFF moved that the following be substituted for Gen. MOORE's paper:

> *Whereas*, The respondent, Dr. LANAHAN, has rested his case with the intimation of his counsel that the rulings of the Committee have persuaded him from making full exhibition of his defense; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That this Committee now declare their purpose to hear everything that Dr. LANAHAN desires to present as illustrating the reasons that have impelled him to carry the affairs of the Book Concern into the civil courts.

Rev. Mr. VERNON said: Two members of the Committee have not heard the evidence adduced a year ago, and if the Bishops are to hear the repetition of that evidence, which the defendant wishes to put in, those members should also have the advantage of it. Mr. BLADEL said he proposed to hear what evidence was pertinent to this trial, and that only, and to make up his mind on this basis. Whatever additional information the Bishops or the General Conference want they are competent to take for themselves.

The motion to substitute was carried at this point by a vote of 8 to 7, and the resolution was before the house for adoption or rejection.

Dr. BINGHAM said he was ready to give Dr. LANAHAN a case in which he should bring in everything which referred to the frauds in the Book Concern. But not in this case. It had been decided with evident justice that such facts were not pertinent. Dr. ERWIN thought that if they let the evidence in now this trial would deserve the name of the "Methodist muddle." Dr. WOODRUFF said that he offered the resolution because he wanted every one to have a fair chance, not because he had any new suspicions. Every hour he sat here he became more certain that nothing could be found which would damage this Book Concern. Dr. KENNEDY said that if the evidence contemplated by this resolution is ever to come before this Committee it must come now. Other gentlemen spoke warmly and to the point, and in the midst of an exciting debate the Committee was adjourned by a vote of 8 to 7.

FREE BATHS.

Some Account of the First Floating Baths in the City—Opening of the Free Baths Today—A Great Want Inadequately Supplied.

There are at present but three floating bath-houses in the City. Two of them are the free baths provided by the Municipality, and the third, at which the privilege is paid for, is the old Battery bath, known as Rabineau's. This last one was established by Dr. RABINEAU at the Battery, about thirty years ago. Shortly after the enterprise was inaugurated its success induced another individual to build and open a similar bath. Both floated at opposite sides of Castle Garden for many years before the Battery was filled in. A few years later another one was started at the foot of Morton-street, North River, and another at the foot of Grand-street, East River. For many years two public bathing places, resorted to by the boys, were a place called Sandy Gibson's Beach, on the East River, near Fortieth-street, and the Bee-hive Beach, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River. Both places afforded excellent opportunities for sandy beach bathing. The last mentioned took its name from a shop that displayed the sign of a bee-hive. As the City grew in population, public decency demanded a suppression of open river bathing, which was done as far as possible by the Police, and bathers were left but few opportunities for bathing.

The two free floating baths built last year, which at the time were supposed to be the commencement of a grand system of public bath-houses, from present appearances will not have any counterparts. The contractor who built them has had no orders to build others, and it is therefore fair to presume that the present accommodations will have to partially supply the pressing need of the great unwashed among our population this Summer. The bath for the west side is moored in the Hudson River, at the foot of Charles-street. The one intended for the residents of the east side is at the foot of East Fifth-street, East River. Both will be thrown open to the public today. Both baths are of the usual house-like model, and have a swimming area of eighty-five feet in length by sixty-five feet in width. They are each provided with sixty-eight dressing-rooms, have offices and rooms in an additional story, and are well lighted with gas for night bathing. The baths have been laid up during the Winter at Gowanus, and were brought to their moorings on Tuesday and yesterday, without other accident than the grounding of the East River bath-house, which resulted in no damage, causing only an unimportant delay and extra labor to the two steam-tugs employed to bring the baths to the City. Superintendent JOHN WHALING retains the supervision of the baths this year, and has six male and four female assistants, the force being equally divided between the two houses.

The regulations established last year will be in force during the present seasan, the bathing days and hours for males and females being as follows: Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for males; and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for females. Sunday the hours for bathing are from 5 A. M. until 12 M., and on each of the other days for males, from 5 A. M. until 10 P. M., and for females, from 5 A. M. until 9 P. M. Five policemen are detailed to enforce order and prevent thefts of clothing, and two females, both good swimmers, look after the interests of their own sex. Forty-five hundred persons per day can be accommodated with baths at each bath-house, and last year so great was the number that wished to avail themselves of the privilege of free bathing, that the accommodations were found to be greatly inadequate to the want. The baths, as would naturally be supposed, are principally patronized by boys and our working population, to whom these bath-houses are a blessing that cannot be overestimated. The little *gamins*, who, dirt-begrimed all Winter, daily emerge from them in the Summer, the hard-worked laborer and artisan, refreshed, take a new lease of life, and the toiling shop-girl is strengthened. Two baths are not enough, however; an imperative public necessity demands an increase of the number.

Another Raid by the Police—Disorderly Houses Seized.

Several disorderly houses were seized last evening by the Police. One was in the Tenth Precinct, where a descent was made by Capt. WARD upon No. 81 Rivington-street, by authority of a warrant issued by Justice SCOTT. AUGUST WUNDLING, the proprietor, was arrested, with four girls and three men, all of whom were locked up in the Eldridge-street Station-house. Capt. MCDONNELL, of the Eighth Precinct, made descents upon the following houses: No. 32 Wooster-street, where LOUIS GUMFERT, proprietor, and eight girls were arrested; No. 112 Prince-street, where ROSE WEIL and four girls were taken; No. 182 Greene-street, where only two girls were arrested; No. 176 Greene-street, where ELLEN MURPHY and one girl were taken; No. 178 Wooster-street, where four girls were captured, and No. 180 Greene-street, where two girls only were captured. All the prisoners were locked up in the Eight Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. While these small establishments are seized, the big ones in fashionable localities are left untouched. Perhaps Superintendent KELSO does not know where the large ones are.

The Corner Stone of St. Barnabas' Chapel Laid by Bishop Littlejohn.

Right Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, laid the corner stone of St. Barnabas' Chapel, yesterday afternoon, in that section of Brooklyn formerly known as Bowronville. The new chapel will be of the Gothic style of architecture, with over 400 sittings, and Rev. Dr. WILBUR F. WATKINS will have charge of it. Among the clergymen assisting in the ceremony were Rev. Drs. Haskins, Fitch, Homer Watkins, Paddock, Williams, Guion, Peck, Scowler and Spofford. The children connected with the Sabbath-school of the Church of St. James took a prominent place in the ceremonial.

Exhibition of the Collegiate School.

The annual exhibition of the Collegiate School, No. 101 West Fourteenth-street, which was founded 1820, and is now governed by Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, attracted a large audience, composed mainly of ladies, at De Garmo's Rooms on Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The exercises included recitations, dialogues, piano and violin music, all of which were selected with great taste, and were executed in a very creditable manner. Among the pupils who took part in the exhibition were C. B. Chapin, E. W. Price, J. McL. Proudfit, H. W. Titus, Jr., J. F. Sands, G. W. Ames, A. W. Dunning, E. J. Hamilton, Jr., W. L. Ferris, W. C. Fisk, J. N. Gregory, H. D. Chapin, E. J. Myer, J. R. Walter, Geo. Clark, Jr., E. G. March, R. B. Dunning, S. Alexander, F. L. Knox, and others.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, yesterday: Hamilton J. Andrus, Charles Pinckney Bull, Frank Daulte, Spencer C. Doty, Maximillian F. Eller, Alexander W. Fraser, George Fuller, E. W. Fitch, Harmon H. Hart, George W. Hunt, Louis Levy, Hynes H. Lowenthal, Thaddeus J. McCarthy, John Murdock Mackay, William A. McKinney, Thomas A. Masterson, M. C. Milnor, Philip O'Reiley, Louis A. Wagner, Ira B. Wheeler, Aaron White and A. DeWitt Wales. Thirty-five applicants were examined, and twenty-two admitted.

The new "palace" car on the Third-avenue line is paying $10 a day profits more than the common cars, according to reports of old conductors on the road. The cost of the car was $4,000, or about double the price of the ordinary cars. When it was first run the argument used in favor of the high rate of fare was that it could not be made to pay expenses at a less sum, and that even then it would not make as much for the Company as the other cars.

The Columbian Literary Union, organized for the purpose of elevating the literary taste of the working men, met last evening at No. 295 Third-avenue. A debate took place on the question, "Is the working men's power fully appreciated in the political world?" The affirmative was supported by JOHN COLLIN and the negative by ANDREW FITZPATRICK. The following officers were elected: President, JOHN MCMACKEN; Secretary, PETER H. CULLEN; ANDREW FITZPATRICK, Chairman of the Executive Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society was held at the College, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth-street, last evening. Dr. WHITNEY read a paper on "Vaccination," Dr. GULE DE MAYER read a paper on "Magneto odd Force," and a paper was read by Dr. WM. ARCHER on "Eclecticism." A committee consisting of Drs. P. A. Marron, Paul W. Allen, Gule de Mayer, Wm. Archer and G. H. Johnston was appointed to make arrangements for the reception for the National Eclectic Medical Association, which meets in this City in October.

Last evening a pile of lumber in the yard of HAINES BROTHERS, in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, fell over, crushing two men under it, both of whom were workmen in the yard. THOMAS CARR, aged thirty-five years, of No. 411 East Sixteenth-street, was instantly killed, and BERNARD ELLIOTT, of No. 320 East Thirty-first-street, was seriously injured. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the remains of CARR were taken in charge by the Police to await an inquest by the Coroner.

Yesterday Mrs. BICKORN, an old lady eighty years old, residing at Cape May, N. J., arrived in this City in search of her grand-child, EMMA THOMAS. Her attention had been called to a paragraph in the TIMES, stating that HENRY BERGH had interfered on behalf of a little girl adopted by a woman named LARKIN, living in West Twenty-second-street, who had been brutally treated by her. This child proved to be Mrs. BICKORN's grand-child. It was taken home by her.

Notwithstanding the promise of the Park Commissioners, about two weeks ago, that the work on Washington Parade-ground would be finished in a fortnight, one-half of the Park is still in a state of chaos. Great quantities of stable manure have been emptied in the grounds recently, to be used in hastening the growth of the hay-seed to be yet planted. The lamps in the western end of the Park are not lighted at night, and the darkness offers an excellent covert for midnight assassins.

WILLIAM VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," and DANIEL DAY were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, for the assault upon HARRY HILL, an account of which has been published in the TIMES. HILL did not appear to prosecute until he was compelled to do so by the Magistrate. The accused were held in $1,000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions, and having given the required bonds, the two ruffians were set at liberty.

Messrs. WM. TAYLOR & SONS, of the Columbian Iron-works, Brooklyn, some time since contracted to build a steam yacht for BRIGHAM YOUNG. For the construction of the hull, which is of wood, the contract was sub-let to Mr. ALEXANDER, boat-builder, of South-street. Yesterday the boat was completed and placed in possession of her owners. She is intended for pleasure, and to ply on Salt Lake and the Jordan River.

Those who would have books for companions will find no lack of society in that part of the City bounded by Second-avenue and Broadway, east and west, and Eleventh-street and Fourth-street, north and south, where are situated the Astor, New-York Historical Society, Mercantile, Cooper Union and Columbia Law School Libraries, which combined would make the largest single collection in the country.

The members of the fourth company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of their organization on Monday next. The company will assemble at the armory at 6 o'clock, under the command of Capt. W. H. KIPP, and will parade the principal streets of the City. On returning to the armory they will discuss a collation, and will doubtless have a good time.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, the resignations of District Engineers ROBERT V. MACKEY and JOHN CONLEY were received and accepted. Both of these officers have rendered valuable service during the time they have been connected with the Department. There are now three vacancies of District Engineers, but no action has yet been taken by the Commissioners toward filling them.

The reception of Mrs. LEOPOLD WEIL's Educational Institute for Young Ladies took place at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, last evening. The exercises were witnessed by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among the young ladies who helped to contribute to the entertainment were Misses Smith, Simmonds, Stemfels, Baum, Harris, Strauss, Stein and Koffman.

The pupils of St. Joseph's Free School for Girls, under the care of Sister LEANDER, gave their annual exhibition in the school building, on Sixth-avenue, yesterday. After some recitations and dialogues, songs and chorusses, Rev. Mr. FARRELL made a short address complimenting the children and their instructors on the result of their labors. The young ladies of St. Joseph's Academy will give their annual exhibition today.

Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department, yesterday received the new licenses for the sale of kerosene. The printer, having original ideas of orthography, has spelled the name of the dangerous oil thus, "kerosine." It has not yet been determined whether this new rendering of the word will answer the purposes of the law.

JOHN WILLIAMS, who is eighteen years of age, and lives at No. 120 Prince-street, yesterday, entered the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway and Chambers-street, where he secreted in his pockets four boxes of pearl buttons, worth $60. He was detected, and one box being upon him, he was committed by Justice HOGAN for trial.

An affray occurred last evening in Ninth-avenue, near Seventieth-street, during which GOTTLEIB KABEL, a cellar-digger, assaulted CHAS. SANGWEBER with a chair, fracturing his skull. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, and the assailant was locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

CORNELIUS W. STRUCK, of No. 229 East Eightieth-street, while walking in Sixty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, on Monday evening, met FRANK WARD, with whom he disputed. WARD drew a knife and stabbed STRUCK twice in the side. He was arrested and committed in default of $1,000 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

THOS. WALSH, CHARLES CARR, ROBERT WALSH, and THOS. SHEA, of the crew of the British bark *Manitoba*, who were held for extradition by Commissioner WHITE, on charges of piracy and assaulting with intent to murder Capt. DURKEE and the chief mate of the bark, were sent home yesterday on the steamer *Colorado* for trial.

HARRIS MILLER, aged four years, was run over yesterday in front of his residence, No. 353 West Forty-eighth-street, by a soda-water wagon, and was almost instantly killed. DAVID CLARK, of No. 109 Sullivan-street, the driver, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

The well-known Venetian gondola moored in the lake at Central Park, and which has only once been paddled about since its arrival, being, with that exception, always kept moored, is being thoroughly repaired by the Park Commissioners; having been found to leak, and to need a thorough overhauling.

Yesterday evening during the parade of the garrison at Governor's Island, the order from the Adjutant-General's office at Army Head-quarters was promulgated, in virtue of which Major M. M. BLUNT, of the United States Infantry, takes the place of Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL, late in command of the Island.

EDWARD NEILAM, aged fifty-seven years, who lives in Twenty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, was attacked last evening by his daughter, MARY, who beat him over the head and face with a tin wash-basin, causing four severe flesh-wounds. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Philadelphia vocal societies are disgusted with the action taken by the General Fest Committee in this City in threatening to exclude them from the prize singing, if they do not hasten to get into better training. They threaten to withdraw. A committee has gone to Philadelphia to settle these differences.

Great preparations are being made by the female umbrella and parasol makers for their second annual picnic and Summer-night's festival, which will be held at Lion Park on July 10. This "gingham" Society numbers 1,200 members, and it is promised that nothing shall be wanting to make the excursion a success.

Capt. THOMAS SAMPSON, Chief of the Treasury detectives, was yesterday enrolled as a Police detective, and furnished with a Municipal shield. This gives SAMPSON the same authority as any other detective in the City. The enrollment was made by request of the Police Commissioners.

The roll of the Republican electors of the Eighteenth Assembly District was open for inspection last evening, at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street. Four hundred and eight names were registered, including many prominent citizens of the west side, and upward of eighty were rejected.

At the Church of St. Vincent de Paul mass will be celebrated today for the repose of the souls of Mmr. DARBOY, late Archbishop of Paris, and of the Parisian priests who at the collapse of the late insurrection in Paris were murdered by the Commune mob.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, NICHOLAS J. SHORT, of No. 547 West Twenty-second-street, was held to answer in $5,000 bail for firing a revolver at NICHOLAS HOLDEN, of No. 625 Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 20th of June.

The members of Marshall Hose Company, of Savannah, are comfortably quartered at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortland-street. They are much pleased with their trip to and reception at Charlestown. They leave for home on Saturday afternoon.

The steps of the Tombs are among the coolest places in the lower part of the City. Every evening they are filled with the residents of that vicinity, who prefer sitting there rather than remaining in the close rooms and cellars which abound in that locality.

Gen. SIGEL declines to be Commander of the Second Brigade National Guard State of New-York, but hopes a representative of the German-American element will be chosen for that position.

At the instance of a gentleman connected with the Children's Aid Society, Mrs. BRANDT, of No. 323 Rivington-street, was yesterday committed by Justice COX to answer a charge of cruelly beating her step-daughter, aged about fourteen.

The New-York Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal organization, of the up-town districts, has removed its head-quarters from Fifty-second-street to the new club-house of the Lese Verein, Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

EDWARD WALSH, of No. 182 East Fifty-fourth-street, driver of a Sixth-avenue car, was seriously injured last evening by being thrown from the car and kicked in the side by one of the horses.

MICHAEL FLETCHER, a resident of Mount Kisco, and employed on the Harlem Railroad, last evening fell from a train at Port Morris, and was dangerously injured. He was brought to the City and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening a fire occurred in the premises of J. F. HENRY, manufacturer of patent medicines, No. 8 College-place, doing a damage of $2,000 to stock. The building was only slightly injured.

In a glass globe suspended over the doorway of a store in this City is a Mexican frog of the horned species. It is alive, and from outward appearances is in as good a state of health as when ruralizing in its native country.

A detachment of soldiers will leave Governor's Island for Charleston, S. C., next Saturday, by the steamer *Manhattan*, to join the Third Artillery, which is stationed there.

Mrs. GRACE SADDLER, aged eighty-six years, died yesterday at her residence, No. 324 West Seventeenth-street, from the effects of the wound which she inflicted upon her neck on Monday last while in a fit of insanity. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest in the case.

Superintendent KIDDLE will address the Public School Teachers' Association of this City on Monday, June 26, at Grammar School No. 26, in West Thirtieth-street near Sixth-avenue.

An independent cordwainer, on Broadway, informs an inquiring public that he manufactures "boots to fit the feet and not feet to fit the boots."

The enrollment of the Republican electors was continued at No. 277 Henry-street last evening. Several new names were placed on the roll, and objections were received in opposition to the enrollment of incompetent persons.

The extent of the preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July with the due degree of uproar, can be judged from the fact that over 1,000 permits for the sale of fire-works have been issued by the Fire Commissioners.

Company D, of the Third Cavalry Regiment, Capt. BURKHARDT, yesterday had a pleasant picnic and Summer night's festival at the Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River.

Dispensers of root-beer and soda-water complain of the lack of drinkers. The weather during the past ten days has been so cool as to materially interfere with their trade.

The Viaduct Railroad Company held a short secret session yesterday in the Governor's room. All the information that could be gained was that nothing was done.

The Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-schools go to Eagleswood Park to-morrow by steam-boat. A good time is contemplated.

Grand farewell concert, complimentary, to Mr. A. C. TAYLOR, prior to his departure to California, at Zion Church, corner Bleecker and West Tenth streets, to-night.

Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas; COLUMBUS A. MORI, Japanese Minister to the United States, and Gen. R. H. JACKSON, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brick side-walks are seldom seen in the City nowadays. They still exist in front of a few old houses, and are very uncomfortable to walk on.

ROSANNA MCELROY, aged fourteen months, last evening fell from a fourth floor window of No. 292 Avenue A, and was fatally injured.

A mile-stone on Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, is of the opinion that it is two miles from the City Hall.

The central organization of the Tailors last evening, talked of building a hall. They want money.

The Alumni of the New-York University have their reunion today, at 6 P. M., at the institution on Washington-square.

Commodore REYNOLDS, of the United States Navy, and Hon. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Hon. R. L. PRUYN, of Albany, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. MIREHOUSE, of the steamer *City of Paris*, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. LEROY M. VERNON, of Italy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The latest arrivals at the Central Park menagerie are two baby bears and an elephant.

Music at Madison-square at 6 P. M. today.

BROOKLYN.

The statement that the Washington Irving bust, at Prospect Park, was privately unvailed on Saturday last, proves to be incorrect. The ceremony will take place on Saturday next. After the presentation has been made and formally acknowledged by the Park Commissioners, an address will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, JULIA WAGNER and ANDREW STAHL were placed on trial, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of JOHN METZGAR, on the 17th of December last. The testimony showed that METZGAR entered a house where the accused were at work, and in the course of a quarrel with them was struck on the back of the head with a mallet, the blow causing his death. By whom the blow was struck has not yet been shown. Case still on.

To the Adelphi Academy there is now being added a new wing four stories high and sixty feet wide. The first floor is to be divided into a reading-room 20 by 30 feet, a trustees' room and an office for the principal. The second floor will be divided into academic class-rooms, while the third and fourth floors will be devoted to the use of pupils in the collegiate grade. It is the intention of the trustees, in the course of a few months, to erect another wing of equal extent.

There were 176 deaths in the city during the past week—38 men, 32 women, 56 boys and 51 girls. Of these 21 died of consumption, 19 of cholera infantum, 16 of disease of the brain, 10 of scarlatina, 6 of small-pox, 2 of injuries accidentally received, and 3 of old age.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday afternoon and instructed their clerk, Mr. CADLEY, to prepare a general recapitulation of the various accounts to be presented for action on Tuesday next.

Mrs. KEENAN, who was shot nine days ago by her husband in North Sixth-street, E. D., and was supposed to be fatally injured, is reported by her physicians to be in a fair way to recover. The husband is still in jail awaiting examination.

PHILIP RENER and PATRICK RYAN, the former accused of burglary, and the latter of "confidence operating," were committed by Justice EAMES yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FRED ROMMNEY, not quite nineteen years of age, was yesterday charged in a Brooklyn Court by his wife PAULINE with abandoning her and her child. He pleaded guilty, and gave bonds for his future good behavior.

The annual commencement of the Adelphi Academy will be held at the Brooklyn Rink today. The exercises consist of music, calisthenics and the distribution of college honors by Dr. BUDDINGTON.

The Protestant Episcopal church on Bushwick-avenue is to be rebuilt. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone will take place this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

At the fire, Tuesday, of the agitator tank in the Long Island Oil-works, it is alleged the Fire Department of Long Island City were shabbily used. The fire originated early in the morning and the Fire Department was promptly on hand at 5 o'clock. At 7 A. M., when the workmen came to work, instead of being placed to relieve the firemen they went about their accustomed duties and were only taken from them when the Superintendent was remonstrated with by one of the Fire Commissioners.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner TEWKSBURY held an inquest at Dutch Kills on the body of BARNARD REIKMAN, killed by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad Tuesday afternoon. The jury found that deceased came to his death by being struck by the engine. They exonerated the fireman and engineer from all blame, but censured the Long Island Railroad Company for not keeping a flagman at the crossings of the railroad within the city limits.

On account of the unfinished state of the new slips for the Williamsburg Ferry, one of the boats has been of late laid up during the night at the Hunter's Point Ferry dock, foot of James-slip. Last night, while the fireman of the *Commodore Perry* was attempting to reach the dock by crawling over the piles at the side of the slip, after having secured the ferry-boat, he fell and fractured two of his ribs. He was removed to the hospital.

The Mayor and the Common Council of Long Island City are at loggerheads in regard to the appointment of a Clerk of the Common Council. The Common Council refuse to confirm the Mayor's nominee, and the Mayor refuses to transact business with that body till they do.

Yesterday morning Coroner TEWKSBURY held an inquest on the body of ELIZABETH GAREGAN, who committed suicide, on Tuesday morning, by igniting her clothes, after having saturated them with oil. The jury found that she came to her death by burns inflicted by herself.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at the Long Island City House, Long Island City, yesterday, and adjourned after transacting some routine business.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual election of the Gas-light Company, of Richmond County, was held yesterday at their works. The following were elected directors: S. R. Buck, Francis G. Shaw, John Browning, W. J. H. Bodine, C. C. Eddy, William Rei, and Frederick Mathew.

A half-dressed body of a woman was washed ashore, yesterday, on Governor's Island. Owing to the body having been a long time in the water it was far advanced in decomposition. Whether the woman was murdered or committed suicide will probably never be known, owing to the many months she has lain in the water.

The yachts *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Idler*, *Rambler*, *Magic*, *Wanderer*, *Fleetwing*, *Scud*, *Fleur de Lis*, and several others are at anchor off Tompkinsville and Vanderbilt Landing, awaiting the great contest today.

The dedication of the new hall of the Neptune Lodge, at Stapleton, will take place today. The exercises will be of a very interesting character.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JOHN DIEDRICK, a carpenter, employed in BALDWIN & FLAGG's hat factory at Yonkers, was killed, on Tuesday afternoon, by being knocked down the hoistway by the elevator, which was lowered upon him by other workmen, who were ignorant of his position at the time. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Deutsches Volks Blatt is the title of a new German weekly paper published by Mr. HERMANNSPAN in Morrisania for the County of Westchester. The paper promises not to be a party organ, but to tell the truth impartially.

PATRICK RILEY, a laborer, employed upon the New-York and Boston Railway, back of Hastings, expired suddenly yesterday. His death was caused by sun-stroke.

NEW-JERSEY.

Those who witnessed the sinking of the bottom of the Morris Canal and land adjacent state that about one acre sunk near the City of Washington, Warren County, and that so much of the bottom of the canal gave way that it was drained of one and a half miles of water. Fifty men are working at the canal, and will soon repair the damage. The shock of earthquake was distinctly felt there on Sunday night, and the general belief is that the depression of the earth and the accident to the canal are due to it.

WILLIAM BRANNAN, living in Chestnut-street, Newark, was killed yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of an embankment in Railroad-avenue, where he was engaged in laying a drain-pipe. MATTHEW QUINN, of No. 25 Cross-street, was fatally injured at Clark's Thread Factory, in Newark, yesterday afternoon. QUINN was looking up the hatchway when a dummy, loaded with cotton, came up from below and caught his neck between it and the timber. There was but two and a half inches of space, and he was so tightly wedged in that it was found necessary to cut the dummy away in order to liberate him. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in a dying condition.

The annual exhibition by the pupils of Bergen Institute was given yesterday afternoon. It drew out a large attendance of parents and friends. This evening the graduating and other exercises take place at the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. FRENCH's) in Bergen.

At a meeting of the Street Committee of the Newark Common Council, last evening, the representatives of the Newark and New-York Railroad were heard upon the question of the grading of the streets which were beneath the Company's tracks. The matter was laid over.

JAMES ANDREW, who, while in a fit of drunken madness on Tuesday night, entered VOGELSANG's beer garden, on First-street, Hoboken, and fired at the proprietor, was yesterday bailed by the Recorder in the sum of $1,000.

The united weight of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for New-Jersey, now in session at Trenton, is 6,491. They are twenty-four in number. The greatest weight is 425 pounds and the least 160 pounds.

A boy named THEODORE GRACHEL, of Jersey City, while bathing in the creek near the New-York and Erie Bridge, yesterday afternoon, was seized with cramps while on his way across the stream, and drowned.

A cowardly attempt was made Tuesday night to fire MATTISON's steam planing-mill and buildings at Washington. Cotton-waste saturated with oil was profusely scattered about, but the work was foiled by a watchman.

Old No. 7 Hose-house, in the Eleventh Ward of Jersey City, is being converted into a neat substation, to relieve the patrolmen of the Third Precinct, whose beats are entirely too large.

Yesterday PHILIP DILTS LAVE had both his legs cut off by falling between the cars of a train at Washington, Warren County. He survived but a short time.

Two well-known pickpockets named WM. BURTON and JAMES SUTTON were arrested at the Cunard dock, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, as suspicious characters.

CYRILLE and JOSEPH DION give an exhibition of their skill at the game of billiards, at FRINK's billiard-room, in Jersey City, this evening.

Jersey City's contribution to the German Relief Fund, according to the official statement of the German Patriotic Association, is $8,666 04.

There were ten cases of small-pox in the new hospital in Newark yesterday, and two additional cases were reported.

The Catholic societies of Newark have resolved to share in the celebration of Independence Day.

MORGAN L. DAY, of Newark, was recently robbed on the Hudson River steamboat *Drew* of $230. A few days ago a drowned body was recovered having the stolen money on the person, except $5. Mr. DAY got his money back.

The First Brigade of the State National Guard will parade in Newark on the Fourth of July.

[Advertisement.]

So Mrs. GUELPH wants to marry one of her daughters to FRED. GRANT. Let her do it if she dares. Why, such—but we havn't time to discuss this marriage, as KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, informs us by note that he has just got out an exquisite Summer Hat: the most tasteful, elegant and nobby affair of the season, and we are going for one. P. S.—They are just the thing.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT's Astral Oil, not the cheapest, but the safest and best oil ever made.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Baltimore	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 22	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	June 24	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, RIO, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Sherman	June 22	New-York	Havana.
North America	June 23	New-York	Rio.
Tybee	June 24	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on the pier foot of Third street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Sherman*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Mail	Closes
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 21.—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. G. Westinghouse and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Petcaine, Mr. and Mrs. N. White and son, Dr. N. Bishop and wife, Miss J. B. Bleeker, G. Redson and 2 sons, W. P. Parn, Hon. W. F. Ward and servant, J. G. Ronald, W. J. Magrath, J. R. Telfair, Mrs. Peyton, Miss Peyton, J. W. Sims, E. R. Holberton, E. M. Carmyer, Mr. Curamore, J. W. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Husted, Mrs. Col. J. Fowle, Miss Larran, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. L. Heidenheimer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Myers, Miss C. F. Morehead, Miss V. L. Thomas, J. G. Leonard, J. T. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell and two children, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Rington, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conrad, Rev. Dr. Warren, Rev. Dr. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Marvin, Miss F. Marvin, Miss Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Howard, J. McCreery and son, Dr. D. Meleck, Mr. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Miss D. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. T. Butterworth and servant, J. W. George, Master Asborne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Asborne, C. H. Martin, W. Marburg, J. Brun, A. W. Knight, J. Haine, Thos. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Steward, C. W. Falcott, L. Duham, Jr., J. Glazier, B. S. Poppen, D. E. P. Fowler, Mrs. R. M. Bayley, Miss Riggs, Dr. S. Hodge and wife, S. R. Buthburn, Thos. Hedmon, B. H. Hutton, J. L. Bowen, W. Adams, D. McDevitt, E. Roth, G. W. Bigge, C. D. Burrell, G. R. Pier, W. S. Hedges, Miss S. Hedges, Miss Knower, E. Knower, Miss F. Chapman, E. A. King, Judge Chapman, J. L. Shopford, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Hatch and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, E. S. Litchfield, H. C. Litchfield, F. Leslie, Dr. D. Judkins, R. Redmond, Mrs. Pringle, infant and servant, Miss Butterworth, Miss Robinson, Mr. Waller, Miss Waller, Miss E. Weller, F. C. Beanworth, J. Moulsin, S. Seguine, W. Leslie, C. Reilly, W. Yard, Thomas Duncan, Henry J. Gawne, Wm. J. Harrison, S. B. Duryea and wife, Miss Duryea, C. R. Clenar, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chilson, Benj. Shum, Mr. Low.

JUNE 21.—*In steam-ship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—William Jenkins, V. Jones, D. Clarkson and 3 children, Alexander Shives, Mrs. Norah Damas and 5 children, George William Morrison, James E. R. Buchelor, Rev. John De Rose, John McDonough, Miss J. Canaghan, D. Robinson, James Caray, J. Cheetham, J. Judd, Sarah Gallagher, Miss C. Collins, Charles McKenna and wife, P. Crangle, Edward Cosgowe, William Shellard, Alexander Ninimo and children, Tobias Philips, H. McCloskey, Mrs. E. Devine, George Roberts, John Duke, Joseph Lathan, and other passengers in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 21—*In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Miss Barney, Miss Barney, Mr. Gurnee, W. H. H. Pettus, H. Font de Fondsdevrila, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Speake, J. E. Steinberg, D. W. Barney and servant, Mrs. D. W. Barney and maid, Rev. C. D. Philips, N. W. Fernald, John McLaughlin, G. R. Houghton, W. Noonan, J. Althem, Herbert Gurssey, Miss H. Medley, Miss C. Saville, E. King, W. Shaw, Miss Noonan, Mrs. Houghton, W. H. Marten, E. W. Durant, Mr. Loeb, Mr. Appelgarth, Bryan Smith, J. Smith, George W. Turner, Mr. Boninger, J. T. Bacon, James Lewis, John Dowley, Mr. Guiteeman, E. J. Ovington, John Carson, Samuel Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Altham, G. Altham, T. Altham, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Wrigley, F. Stuft, A. Snermond, Mr. Bolmida, F. B. Pryor, Miss Ward, John C. Segar, F. E. Williams, E. Wright, D. W. Collier, Mr. Kellock, Mr. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge, Mr. Grose, W. S. King, Mrs. Groote and child, Mr. Fall, J. Rodd, H. C. White, Mr. Richards, lady and infant, Mr. Cowan, Robert T. Meade, R. McIntosh and lady, Mrs. Lex and son, Mr. Langdon, J. T. Williams, Dr. John Quin, M. D., S. Scott, Capt. C. R. Moodie's 2 children and servant, and 380 in steerage.

JUNE 21—*In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.*—Mrs. McBesson and infant, Mr. Canda, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dutel, Mr. Maillard, Mr. Legilse, Mr. Valossiu, Mr. Barmoli, Mr. Simon, Mr. Wapler, Mr. Martin, Miss Evans, Mme. Key Blunt, Miss Key Blunt, Mr. Wurtz, Mme. Wurtz and 5 children, Mr. Boissiere, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Mendia, Mr. Lapeyre, Mr. Biraben, Mr. Polll, Mr. Duval Heurterant, Mr. Hasol, Mr. Tilly, Mr. Briant, Miss Arnand, Miss Saintours, Mrs. Cowr, Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. Laplante, Mrs. Conard, Gaymor States, Mr. Rodenwald, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Bressin, Mr. Lutzau, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. Bunlicant, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Rednandeau, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Valley, Mrs. Klein, Mrs. Douze, Mrs. Haas, Miss Mercier, Mr. Simon and lady, Mr. Sheer, Mrs. Sheer and 3 children, Mr. Herpeche.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon sets..11-01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:52 | Gov. Island.11:41 | Hell Gate...1:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Eagle, (Br.,) Jackman, Liverpool, via St. John, N. B., Bowring & Archibald; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Caledonia (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sea Serpent, White, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Niagara, (Br.,) Fry, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Harriet Ervine, Parker, Marseilles, for orders, H. E. Sprague.

Barks Lucy A. Nichols, Coffin, London via Bull River, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Palo Alto, Berry, Penarth Roads for orders, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Virginia, (N. G.,) Minnemaa, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co.; Manitobah, (Br.,) Durkee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; McGilvery, Field, Genoa and Leghorn, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Haney, St. Stephen, N. B., Heney & Parker; Tittoria Rubbinacci, (Ital.,) Scarpato, Beyrout, Fabbri & Chauncey; La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Attie Durkee, (Br.,) Brown, Wilmington, N. C., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Sarah Cullen, Avis, Cedar Keys and Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Minnie W., Griffing, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Co.; Hattie Ross, Ulrich, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; Florence N. Tower, Perry, Portsmouth, N. H., S. C. Loud & Co; Mary M. Murray, East Cambridge, B. J. Wenberg; Laura A. Dodd, Malada, East Cambridge, B. J. Wenberg; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Deception, Titus, Bridgeport, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Canal-boats H. A. Brown, Lasarge, Oswego, National Transportation Co.; Addie, Busky, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre June 8, via Brest 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced heavy S. W. and N. W. gales on the passage. June 16, lat. 44 40, lon. 43 20, passed ship Dagmar, (Nor.,) hence for Penarth; 18th, lat. 41 50, lon. 57 30, at 7:20 A. M., passed steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 41 44, lon. 58 45, passed steam-ship Ada, bound E.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, June 10, and Queenstown 11, with mdse. and 462 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. June 11, 20 miles west of Fastnet 10:47 P. M., exchanged night signals with steam-ship Oceanic hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 41 30, lon. 64 20, signaled ship Bessie Parker, (Br.,) from New-castle for New-York; 21st, 153 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 5½ A. M., passed a German steam-ship bound E.; same date, 135 miles E. of Sandy Hook 6:55 A. M., a Cunard steam-ship do.; 44 miles E. of Sandy Hook 2 P. M., steam-ship Russia hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston. 20th inst. 1 P. M. 18 miles S. E. of Barnegat, picked up schr. Willie Dill, abandoned and water-logged (before reported,) and towed her to this port. Capt. Mills reports all her spars and deck-load of lumber gone, and stripped of everything but cargo, (lumber) in the hold.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Marseilles May 12, Leghorn 18th, and Naples 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. June 4, sailed from Gibraltar, strong N. W. breeze and heavy sea; experienced strong N. W. and S. W. winds, with a heavy westerly swell, to the 14th, when in lat. 44 56, lon. 44 10, passed a Cunard line steam-ship bound E.; from 14th to 20th experienced moderate southerly winds, with a thick fog throughout up to Nantucket light-ship. The Dorian brings 54 passengers.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow June 10, and Moville 11th, with mdse. and 498 passengers.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans June 11, and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Had pleasant weather the entire passage; 30 miles S. of Jupiter passed brig J. W. John bound N.

Steam-ship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans June 14, at 11 A. M., and the Bar at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 21st, off the Highlands, spoke schr. Annie Wessels, 14 ds. from St. Andrews.

Steam-ship Minnie Thomas, (Br.,) Cram, Sidney, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to New-York Gas Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain. Has had strong S. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 80 hours via Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br., new,) Murray, Liverpool June 9, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 220 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Had strong westerly gales, and had fog from lon. 33 to Nantucket.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana, June 17 with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail steam-ship Co.

Ship Princess Louise, (of St. John, N. B.) Alexander, Newport, Eng., 39 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Snow and Burgess. Had favorable winds up to lon. 22, since variable; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Polly Karp, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Cardiff May 4, with railroad iron to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Ceres, (N. G.,) Kuhn, Pillau 80 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman.

Brig Maggie Gross, (Br.,) Gross, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. Willey, Wilson, Milton, Del. 20th inst. off Little Egg Harbor spoke schr. Maggie Bell, bound S., who reported having picked up one of the boats belonging to the schr. Willie Dill.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, 7 ds., bound to Orient, L. I., with phosphate to Lewis A. Edwards & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Vesta, Bingham, Apalachicola 20 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Stevens & Soule.

Schr. Mollie, Plummet, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. M. B. Harris, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 5 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Nicholson Pavement Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Moderator, Lulong, York River, Va., with railroad ties to D. N. Beardsley.

Schr. O. T. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunny Side, Dixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susan, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. May Day, Ward, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Mathews, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Fuller, Thomaston, with lime to master.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Eliza Godfrey, Shoemaker, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. D. Olyphant, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Wilson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Esteele, Furnice, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. R. T. Briggs, Haley, Milton.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Clemmens, Providence

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Providence.

Schr. June, Woodman, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Chase, Stonington.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Virginia.

Schr. William Bement, Green, Greenport.

Schr. Clarabel, Bayles, Rockport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, Fall River.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. H. A. Taylor, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Osborn Curtus, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Angler, Bessie, Wareham.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Russia and Colorado, for Liverpool; Hansa, for Bremen; Caledonia, for Glasgow; South Carolina, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arr. ship Southern Rights, Liverpool; barks Azelia, Smyrna; Neptune, Cienfuegos; brigs Globe, Glasgow; J. Brightman, Ponce.

Arr. this P. M.—Steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool; bark Hancock, from Baltimore; brig Princess Beatrice, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Arr. schrs. B. Gartside, Philadelphia; Chimo, Baltimore; L. S. Davis, New-York; sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Arr. steam-ships Magnolia, from New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; Catharine Whiting, New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 19.—Arr. schrs. Ruth U. Baker, Philadelphia for Portland; Milo, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Lyme; J. Ricardo Jova, Boston, Philadelphia; Helen M. Simmons, St. Marc, Hayti, Boston.

Sld. schrs. Ann S. Brown, S. A. Hoffman, Addie P. Stimpson, Onrust, E. Haight, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) R. Rose, (Br.,) E. M. Furber, Eddie F. Treat, A. Hurin, R. M. Brookings, J. W. Hall, W. W. Marey, J. G. Drew.

June 20.—Arr. brig Coronella, (Br.,) Bridgeport, Walton, N. S.; schrs. M. B. Mahoney, Philadelphia, Boston; L. M., (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Providence. Sld. all the above arrivals except the schr. Lenora M., (Br.,) and all before reported except the schrs. Onward, William McCobb, and Milo, (Br.)

Spoken.

June 17, lat. 40, lon. 69 30, ship Margaret, (N. G.) from Antwerp for Philadelphia; 18th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 35, bark Reunion, from Curacoa for do., by pilot-boat Widgeon No. 10.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 21.—The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jones, from New-York, June 10, touched Queenstown last evening and proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Nynabor, from New-York June 10, touched at Southampton last evening and proceeded for Bremen.

The Allan steamer Scandinavian, from Quebec, touched at Moville last evening and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steam-ship Samaria, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here this morning and proceeded.

Disasters.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The steamers Shanghai and Mars, from Hong Kong, bound to Amoy, have been wrecked. There was no loss of life.

LONDON, June 21.—The Agnes Benfield, from Manila, for New-York, has foundered at sea. Crew saved.

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